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GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

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RED CROSS
CURRANT.
35 Cents
EACH PLANT.

SPRING
1897

Copyright by Chas. A. Green. 1896.

BNETT LITHO CO NEW YORK



Eight Car-loads of superior 2-year old Trees at Sacrifice Prices.

List of Surplus Stock at Sacrifice Prices.

We have never offered at sacrifice prices such valuable trees as we now offer on this page. They must be sold, hence low prices. These are young, thrifty, and fresh-dug trees, having superior roots, straight bodies, and good tops, and yet these are not of the largest, such as is offered in the body of this catalogue. These trees are such as will pack closely in box and can be shipped thousands of miles at low rates by express or freight. They will make as good orchards, and will fruit as soon as larger trees. These trees are dug and are now safely stored in our cellars or grounds, ready for shipment at the earliest moment in spring.

NOTICE.—If you want any of this stock send in your order at once, if possible, but at latest **Order before March 1st.** We make it conditional with this offer that if your order is not here by March 1st you give us liberty, in case we are sold out of all or a portion of this stock, to give you alike value in larger trees from the body of our catalogue. You can order early, sending \$5.00 or \$10.00 to secure your order and paying the balance later if you desire. Also notice that we reserve the right to substitute other varieties than those called for should any of your selection be sold when your order comes, but remember that these are all good varieties, that there is not a poor variety in the list. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered for starting a cherry, plum or pear orchard. Last year we had a small amount of surplus stock, and were largely oversold in a short time. This year we have from eight to ten car-loads, far more than ever before, and it looks as though we could supply all demands. These trees are bright, thrifty, two-year old trees, only a few being three years old: the size of each grade is stated below. These trees had to be dug to clear the ground, hence the low price.

Add for **Boxing** 25 cts. per 12; 75 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 500.

NOTICE.—No order from the Bargain List will be entered for less than \$2.00, nor for less than 4 of any one variety; 6 at 12 rates; 50 at 100 prices.



TAKE NOTICE.—When ordering trees from this list do not order on same sheet as other stock. Keep this entirely separate from other orders, and mark the order **BARGAIN OFFER.**

CHERRIES—List of Varieties.—Belle Magnifique, 120; Dyehouse, 1165; Early Richmond, 10905; English Morello, 5345; L. Montmorency, 2030; Olivet, 825; L. Phillip, 440; Ostheim, 1525; Windsor, 225.

PRICE for above cherry trees, 2 year old, 4 to 5 feet, 8c. each; 80c. per 12; \$5.75 per 100.

STANDARD PEARS—List of Varieties.—Anjou, 630; Bartlett, 1535; Clapp's Favorite, 485; Flemish Beauty, 565; Kieffer, 835; Seckel, 130; Shelden, 155; Wilder, 400.

PRICES for above Standard pear trees, 4 to 5 feet, 10c. each; \$1 per 12; \$4 per 50; \$7.50 per 100; prices of Wilder Early pear 3c. each extra.

DWARF PEARS—List of Varieties.—Anjou, 1335; Bartlett, 1510; Clapp's Favorite, 980; Duchesse, 1710; Howell, 205; Garber, 165; Idaho, 540; Kieffer, 640; L. B. D. Jersey, 930; Lawson, 135; Tyson, 115; Wilder, 560; Seckel, 535.

PRICES of above Dwarf pears, 3 to 4 feet, 2 years old, 9c. each; 90c. per 12; \$6 per 100; Wilder Early, 4c. extra each tree.

APPLES—List of Varieties.—Do not order many of the varieties of which we have only a few. Baldwin, 1615; Longfield, 245; Northern Spy, 410; Yellow Transparent, 415.

PRICES for the above apples, 4 to 5 feet, 2 years old, 10c. each; \$1 per 12; \$6.75 per 100; \$3.50 per 50.

PLUMS.—Beauty Naples, 560; Bradshaw, 3210. Coe's Golden Drop, 380; Genii, 522; Grand Duke, 130; Arch Duke, 112; Imperial Gage, 630; Lombard, 6610; Moore's Arctic, 1265; Monarch, 70; Monroe, 135; Niagara, 335; Pond's Seedling, 740; Prunus Simoni, 745; Reine Claude, 630; Stanton, 100; Saratoga, 345; Spaulding, 330; Shippers' Pride, 1470; Smith's Orleans, 170; Washington, 205; Abundance (Japan Plum), 4590; York State Prune, 3195.

PRICES for the above plum trees, 2 years old, 4 to 5 feet high, 10c. each; \$1 per 12; \$7.25 per 100; **YORK STATE PRUNE**, 18c. each; \$1.80 per 12, \$15 per 100; **ABUNDANCE**, Japan plum, 4 to 5 feet, 12c. each; \$1.20 per 12; 4.50 for 50; \$8.50 for 100.

FRUIT NOTES BY C. A. GREEN.

Home Markets for Fruits.

If you are a long way from the city, remember that your home market, the villages in your locality, are the best markets in the world. When our C. A. Green began fruit culture, he supposed it was necessary to be located near a large city, but found he could sell at better prices in the villages than in the city, finding less competition in there and among farmers. He found that not one farmer in fifty grew a good supply of small fruits, hence he supplied them at good prices. If farmers and other people could be induced to start in fruit growing, they would soon learn how profitable is such a course.

Nothing Pays so well as Fruits.

Whether you have one acre, or one-hundred acres, the question is which of all the crops will pay best. I can assure you from many years experience that the fruit crop is the most profitable which the earth produces. Of course, your location and the nature of your soil may vary the conditions of your success, but generally speaking fruits give more profit per acre than any other crop on earth. Even in seasons of extraordinary low prices for fruit, they have given more profit than any farm crop. Aside from this, orchards beautify the farm, and add to its value. I can double the salable price or value of a field by planting it to fruit trees, which may not cost over \$10.00 per acre to purchase and plant. I feel that I am doing people a good service in selling them trees. Money paid for trees is not thrown away. You would not cut down the Bartlett pear which has been fruiting in your garden so many years for \$25.00; no, not for \$50.00, and yet we will sell you a Bartlett pear tree of moderate size for 10 cts.

Notice that we have over eight carloads of 4 to 5 feet trees, not so heavy as those offered in our regular list, but superior trees in every respect, which we offer at panic prices. That is, apple trees at \$6.75 per 100; plum trees at \$7.25 per 100; cherry trees at \$5.75 per 100; Dwarf pear trees at \$6.00 per 100. We have these trees in a large assortment of varieties, prices and varieties of which are given in another page of this catalogue. I can recommend these trees as being desirable in every way for making a profitable orchard.

Mr. A. A. Halladay, of Southern Vermont, a patron of ours, says he used to pay one to two dollars each for plum and pear trees. Finally the nurserymen who supplied him through agents endeavored to secure him to work as an agent in his locality, offering him 60 per cent. commission for selling and delivering trees. This led him to see the large profits that agents were making, and the large expense connected with the sale of trees through agents, and led him to send to Green's Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., for their price list. When he read this, he said he felt like kicking himself for having paid such high prices in the past, and yet he doubted whether we could sell him good trees as cheap as we offered. However, the next spring he sent us a small order, and was surprised in finding it was the best stock he had ever received from any nursery. He showed this stock to his

friends and neighbors, and now they come to him with their orders, and he sends club list of orders to us to be filled. The agents tried to frighten him from buying of us, but when they came to see him he took them out into his orchards and berry fields, showed them the trees and plants in bearing, and which he had received of Green's Nursery Company and after that they were silent.

A Story for Fruit Growers.

Have you heard of the India farmer, who sold his farm and left his wife and family in a search for diamonds? He had been told of their great value, how they appeared in their rough state, and he traveled until his hair was white with age in search of the gems without success. But the man who bought his old abandoned farm found in the brook that ran through it, a queer stone, which he gave to his children to amuse them. This stone proved to be a diamond of great value, and his farm proved to be Golconda, the greatest diamond mine of the world, from which Queen Victoria's Kohinoor diamond was taken.

Does not this experience teach those a lesson who have left the farm home of their childhood, and are now roving aimlessly, when diamonds might have been found upon the old place had they known how to secure them. Every farmer has a mine of diamonds in the possible crops of fruit,—strawberries, raspberries, grapes, peaches, pears, apples, cherries and plums.

Is it not strange that so many fertile acres are devoted to wheat growing, and other crops which yield but little profit, when mines of greater value might be so easily opened. Not one village in 100 is well supplied with home grown small fruits.

How to Set a Cherry Tree.

Professor Budd says that a cherry orchard does best when planted thickly in rows running north and south, and giving a wider space between the rows to admit the sun and allow free circulation of air. Orchards where the rows were twenty-four feet apart and the trees ten feet apart in the rows, have done better than those planted in the usual way.

The cherry for profit should receive more attention. Never set a cherry orchard in low, wet land, as the trees will not thrive. Cultivate the orchard until the middle of August. You must have a good wood growth if you wish to produce a crop of cherries. Good cultivation is the next thing to plenty of rain.

"Yes, sing the song of the cherry tree, with its leaves of velvet green; with its luscious fruit of ruddy hue, the fairest that ever was seen."

Mr. D. N. Reed, of Blue Springs, Nebraska, has a cherry orchard of seventy-four trees. The first Richmonds ripened about June 1st, and a crop of 2,160 quarts was marketed from fifty-four trees, or an average of forty quarts a tree. The remainder of the orchard gave an average of thirty quarts a tree, making the total yield from the seventy-four trees 2,660 quarts, which found a ready sale at eight and one-third cents a quart, or \$212.80. One acre planted to cherry trees sixteen feet apart requires 170 trees, and using the yield for 1894, would give in value \$488.75 an acre.



The above cut is from a photograph, showing exactly how our Rochester home and office appears. We have five acres of ground at this city home, ten acres on the adjoining street and two large farms in the adjoining town of Chili, all of which are devoted mainly to growing trees, plants and fruits. Our Charles A. Green began his work on the Chili farm soon after the great panic of 1873, in which he was particularly unfortunate. On this farm he began growing fruits and propagating plants in a small way. The first few years his sales were insignificant but gradually they increased as he became better known, until at present they amount to about \$100,000 annually.

Mr. Green was obliged to move to his city home about six years ago, owing to the fact that his business had outgrown the facilities of the farm. He could not secure enough help in the farming community to conduct his increasing operations. At present all the men possible to secure at the farm are employed there, digging, packing, and planting trees, often two hundred men, and at the same time another large force is employed at the Rochester office conducting the same operations. At Rochester an unlimited supply of help is ever present. This gives our nurseries double the capacity they formerly enjoyed.

The large building shown on the elevation in above cut, is the packing house, office and cellars of the city place. At the nursery farms at Chili there is perhaps ten times as much cellar room as at the city. We purchased the adjoining farm last year, which has enormous large cellars, which have been fitted up for the storage of trees, and which proved to be admirably adapted for that purpose. Our trees not only remain in these cellars during winter, but are held there through the packing season in the spring, a few being taken out each day as required. These cellars are a great advantage to the nursery business, enabling us to get our trees to planter in much better condition than if the stock was exposed to frosts and winds and sunshine.

The soil of our farms being located in the section known as Wheatland, such as has produced the Genesee Valley brand of flour, and is the most fertile land in the world, peculiarly adapted to the growth of healthy, vigorous and well rooted trees and plants. People who come to see us to purchase trees often drive out to see our farms, desiring to be informed as to their locality and character.

There are hundreds of nurseries at Rochester which have not an acre of land, and which have never produced a tree or plant. Their entire equipment consists of an office and a small packing ground in some remote quarter of the city. The stock they sell is purchased of others in various parts of the country. We need not state that it is important that a nurseryman should have land upon which to grow trees, and should have experience along these lines in order to give his patrons the best results.

We call attention particularly to our surplus of 5 to 6 feet, and 4 to 5 feet Cherries, which we offer on another page at \$5.75 per 100 for small size, and \$7.25 for the large size. Also to our surplus 2-year old Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, thrifty and vigorous at \$7.25 per 100. These are the finest young, fresh dug trees that we have ever offered at this price. They must be dug to clear the ground, and must be sold. There are eight car loads of these trees. Tell your friends about them, and see our bargain list for prices in page 2 of cover of this catalogue.

Come and see these trees. If not, send some one to come here and look over our trees and report to you. We invite inspection, knowing you will buy if you know how good and bright they are.

We know of no better opportunity of making money than to plant rows of Richmond cherry trees along the roadside or along the line fences, and yet the trees will do even better if planted in regular orchard form and the ground kept well cultivated.

It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

C. A. GREEN.

How It Works.

Have you seen a dwelling, the grounds of which are barren of vines and trees?

Have you seen a farm upon which there is no orchard or fruit-bearing vines?

Have you seen these homes or farms after they had been beautified and made fruitful and profitable by the judicious planting of hardy fruit and ornamental shrubs and trees?

Bring these opposite pictures to your mind and you will see how easily a home can be made attractive and an unprofitable farm profitable, and at what small cost. See our low prices quoted later.

It is our business to supply city and village homes and farms with the best varieties of vines, plants and trees. We employ no agents to call upon you and urge you to purchase.

Our only salesman is this catalogue.

By this method, practiced only by a few, we deal direct with the planter, and place in his hands superior stock at less than one-third agents' prices. We have two large farms near Rochester, N. Y., devoted to the production of nursery products; also fifteen acres at Rochester, N. Y., where are our main office and packing ground, cor. South Avenue and Wall Streets, opposite Monroe County Buildings.

"He who plants a tree, plants hope." A treeless place cannot be a happy home for children, or wife, or husband, or friends. He who surrounds himself with trees, surrounds himself with friends. Surely he is your friend who presents you with numerous baskets of golden Bartlett pears, or Crawford peaches, or Diamond grapes, or blushing strawberries, cherries and raspberries. Then why are not these trees and plants your friends, since they present you with such gifts so freely? Not only do they present you with healthful and toothsome fruits, but with cool shade and fragrant blossoms. Notice on other pages the low prices at which we are selling choice trees and plants.

How He Made the Old Farm Pay.

Our Chas. A. Green was a farmer's boy. When twenty-five years old he engaged in the banking business at Rochester, N. Y., in which he lost his fortune during the panic of 1873.

After this misfortune he moved to a run-down farm, which was mortgaged for its full value, and there began fruit growing in a small way. In this he was successful. Soon he added to fruit culture the growing of trees, plants and vines. To indicate how small his beginning, I will say that the total amount received from the sale of plants the first year was \$16.72, but each year his sales increased and it was not long before the annual sales amounted to one hundred thousand dollars.

Full particulars of Mr. Green's experience with the old farm is told in one of the books alluded to on another page, called *How We Make the Old Farm Pay*, illustrated. Mr. Green's experience of forty years with fruits

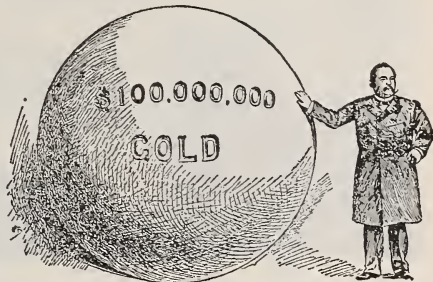
qualifies him for the position of Editor of *Green's Fruit Grower*. This valuable experience, more than anything else, makes his journal the most successful Horticultural paper in the world.

If you have dealt with an agent you may not know where to find him if any error occurs, but an established firm which has been located twenty years in one place, and which is quoted in *Dun's Commercial Report*, and other like books, as having a capital of \$75,000, may be found at any time. We have permission to refer strangers to the Flower City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., in regard to our reputation and financial standing.

Never before were we so well equipped for shipping orders early in spring. We have 542,000 trees now stored in our frost-proof cellars, ready to be put in boxes quick, when spring opens.



DAILY MAIL OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO.



This cut shows the size a ball of gold worth one hundred million dollars as compared with the size of President Cleveland. For twenty years people in every State and Territory have been sending us their money. Over one million dollars have thus been entrusted to us. They would not do this unless they knew something about us. Their neighbors or relatives have been served by us to their satisfaction, and they have recommended us. Thus our business has been of slow but continuous growth.

If the consumer of farm or factory products could buy of the producer or manufacturer direct, he would purchase at half present prices. This is our way of doing business, dealing directly with the consumer without any middleman or other expenses of that kind.

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 25c. ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

We publish four books under one cover on the following subjects: 1. *How We Made the Old Farm Pay*. 2. *Peach Culture*. 3. *How to Propagate Plants, Vines and Trees*. 4. *General Fruit Instructor*. The price of these books is 25c. postpaid. One hundred thousand copies have already been sold. We will accept this coupon when returned to us with the names and addresses of four persons interested in fruits, and 10c. for the above four books.

2nd OFFER.—We publish a monthly journal, *Green's Fruit Grower*, established twenty years ago, for which we have 50,000 subscribers. Price for one year with *Green's Four Books*, 50c. We will accept this coupon when returned to us with 35c. for *Green's Fruit Grower* one year and *Green's Four Books*, all postpaid.



CORNER OF PACKING HOUSE, SHOWING L. WOLVERTON, THE CANADIAN EDITOR, AND CHERRIES READY FOR COVERING AND TO GO TO MARKET. HERE IS A MAN WHO CAN TELL YOU ABOUT PROFIT IN CHERRIES.

A Cherry Orchard.

Plant a cherry orchard, a great curiosity in Eastern States, and a very profitable investment. In California fruit growers plant ten to one hundred acres in one cherry orchard. They sell the fruit in your village, and in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, right under your nose.

This seems strange, you in the Middle and Eastern States having fertile soil, adapted to cherry culture, yet your people eat cherries that come from California, and pay fancy prices.

Cherries are the easiest fruit grown. Trees are sold at the nurseries at low prices, and they succeed on a great variety of soils and localities. They come early into bearing, and there are many favorable features in regard to them, among which is the fact that the fruit can be gathered not necessarily the day it colors or ripens, but after a period of a week, or two, or more.

The Black Tartarian cherry growing in my door-yard remains upon the tree in a remarkable condition for at least a month. The Early Richmond is similar in this respect, and many others of that class.

Fruit growers have erroneous ideas of the perishable nature of cherries, owing to their experience with white cherries, which sometimes decay rapidly after prolonged showers in hot weather. We do not recommend these for extensive market culture owing to this peculiarity, but if the seasons are not showery at the time of ripening the white cherries will hang on the trees almost as long

as any. The safest cherries to plant for market are the black, or the red, commonly called sour or Morello cherries. Under this last head are such varieties as Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Duke, Olivet, Louis Phillip, etc. This latter class of cherries is also the most hardy of any, enduring the severity of the coldest districts, especially the English Morello, which is considered the hardiest of all.

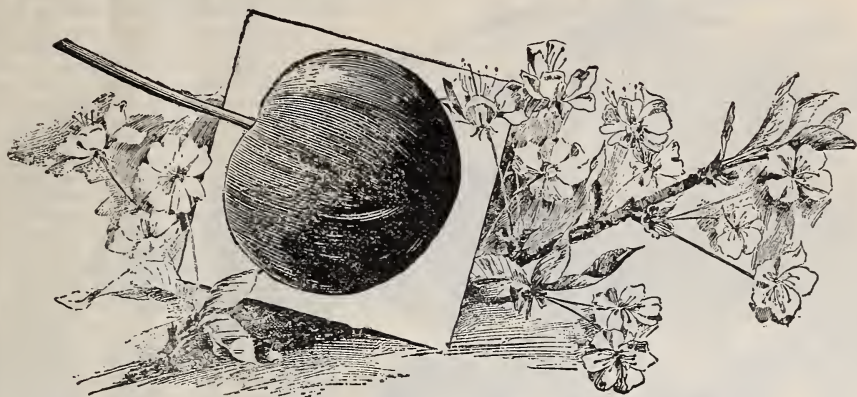
Where land is high priced, cherry trees can be planted very closely together, in which condition they will bear for many years. Thereafter every other tree can be removed, if thought desirable.

Cherry trees will do better with cultivation, but they bear abundantly and produce fine fruit planted along the roadside, along the line of fences in the fields, and where no cultivation is possible. Consider the desirability of planting a cherry orchard.

Cherry Trees Along the Roadside.

Trees in fence corners, and along the roadsides are profitable. Our farms are all planted that way, and the trees produce now fruit that costs nothing. Thousands of trees can be thus planted on every farm. We bought 10 acres at Rochester and planted 350 trees around the fence borders. Standard pears, apples and cherries do well in such places. I know of cherry trees by the roadside of a farm that yield from \$100 to \$200 worth of cherries per year, besides greatly beautifying the place. Think of such trees in blossom or in fruit—what is more beautiful?

Class One—Morello or Hardy Cherries.



PRICES FOR CHERRY TREES.—Hardy Varieties.—Eng. Morello, Early Richmond, Ostheim, May Duke, Montmorency, Olivet, Dyehouse, etc., large size 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Medium size, 12c. each; \$1.20 per 12; \$8.00 per 100. See bargain list for Cherry trees at \$5.75 and \$7.25 per 100.

Sweet Varieties.—Windsor, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, large size, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18.00 per 100. Medium size, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12; \$15.00 per 100. Centennial, 25c. each.

One Year Sweet Cherries.

We offer these cheap for they will be too large by another year. They now stand 5 to 7 feet high, and are very heavy and stocky, as straight as a gun barrel. They are partially branched. Tops should be cut back at planting, when new tops will form. These are as valuable as older trees, and are offered at about half price.

Varieties—1 year Cherry Trees.

Black Eagle, Centennial, Windsor (black), Yellow Spanish, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Black Tartarian. Price, 6 to 7 feet, 12c. each, \$1.25 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Centennial, new, 18c. each; \$1.80 per 12.

Early Richmond Cherry.

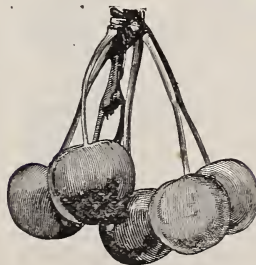
A fruit grower of Dansville, N. Y., recently informed me that while he had a large variety of cherries in his orchard, the Early Richmond excelled them all in productive-ness. "The Early Richmond is a monarch among cherries," this man added. While it is desirable to plant other varieties in order to lengthen the season or secure a variety, everybody should plant the Early Richmond. It is a remarkably hardy cherry and bears uniformly large crops of marketable fruit, highly prized at every farm and market. At C. A. Green's fruit farm there is quite an orchard of Early Richmond and to look at these trees when in full fruit, the rows resemble a blaze of brightest crimson, so heavily are the trees loaded. Some people are deterred from planting cherries owing to the supposed difficulty in gathering the fruit and yet one can pick many times the quantity of cherries that they can of raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits. Cherries will remain on the trees longer without injury than will fruits of small plants.

Richmond is an early red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy, and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry it would be the Early Richmond," says

American Agriculturist.



Ostheim.—A large and hardy Russian cherry; has been tested and found valuable; has done remarkably well in this State, Kansas, Minnesota and elsewhere. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, and is invariably large, productive and good in every way. The great cherry for the West. The best and most profitable sort. A moderate grower, bears early, is very productive; fruit large, liver-colored, juicy, rich, almost sweet.



REDUCED SIZE.

covered with a scarlet cloth, such is the abundance of the fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known; a splendid keeper and free from knots. For tarts, pies, and especially for canning, it has no superiors among cherries.

Dyehouse.—A hardy and valuable cherry. Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond, fine quality, tree hardier—its early bearing remarkable as its great hardiness. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being

Morello English.—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.



LARGE ENGLISH MORELLO.

Large Morello.—Without doubt one of the most valuable of this class. If you have this and Early Richmond you have our two favorites. Large Morello is late and much liked by canning establishments. It is one of the few varieties that seems to succeed well with neglect. Birds do not bother it. May bugs shun it, rot is unknown to it, and all in all it is the safest cherry to plant. Easily grown, generally producing a heavy crop. Fruit dark red; quality good, with a rich acid flavor. Tree very hardy and recommended for extremely cold latitudes.

May Duke.—Large; deep red; melting, juicy, rich, very fine; popular, productive, reliable. This is an excellent cherry, hardy and valuable throughout the country.

Montmorency.—Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive. This variety seems to be almost as popular as the Early Richmond. We seldom have trees enough to supply the demand. Canning houses like this variety. You cannot make a mistake in planting it. "For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

Olivet.—Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor; valuable. While this variety is not so well known as some others, being a newer variety, we hear it well spoken of. It is like all the others of this class, a hardy variety, and free from insects and fungus. A good grower. It succeeds over a wide territory.

Some Reasons for Planting the Cherry.

Plant the cherry because you can make money by so doing. Cherry culture has been more neglected than any other kind of fruit culture. It requires some skill to harvest a large crop of cherries and considerable labor,

but when we consider the enormous yield from an acre of cherries we can see that the result will be very profitable; and by growing different varieties, ripening at different dates, the cherry season can be extended for nearly a month and the same force of pickers be engaged in picking the different varieties. I know of no branch of fruit culture that will pay better than cherry growing, providing one can get the necessary help for harvesting. Growers are learning to pack cherries grown in Eastern States as they are packed in California. Boxes are bought for a cent or two apiece, containing five or ten pounds of cherries, the boxes being turned upside down and a very handsome layer of cherries being laid in by hand and the box afterwards filled with handsome cherries and nailed up from the bottom. This box, opened as usual, makes a very handsome display on the fruit stand and sells very readily; but the cherries will sell in almost any kind of package if they are nice. The writer has known twenty dollars worth of cherries to be taken from one tree. It is claimed that three hundred dollars has been cleared from one acre of cherries; 108 trees can be set on an acre. If a bushel could be secured from each tree, three hundred dollars could be realized. The "Telegram" says that from an orchard twelve dollars per tree were realized.

Cherry Culture.

Few trees are more attractive than the cherry on account of its beautiful foliage, its attractive blossoms, and showy fruit. It is more often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn, than other fruit trees. It furnishes a delightful shade and is clean. The cherry tree does better without cultivation than almost any other fruit tree, but if possible the first few years it should be cultivated, or mulched on the surface of the soil with manure. I have heard of a cherry tree that was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, with a spread of branches measuring 60 feet. Since it bore its first crop it has borne annually without one omission, 600 to 1000 pounds of superior cherries, selling for 7 cents per pound. We seldom hear of a cherry orchard. This may be a good reason why it is profitable to plant cherries. Surely it requires more labor to pick cherries than apples, but the profit is comparatively large. It is usual for people to avoid crops which require much labor, whereas those are the very crops wherein usually the most money can be made. Complaint is often made of birds feeding upon the cherries, but surely they are so productive, a few would not be missed, and where the orchard is large the birds make but little impression upon the enormous yield, picking out mainly wormy specimens. The cherry tree bears almost every year, and is an early fruiter.

SEE BARGAIN LIST, Page 2 of Cover,
for cherry trees at \$5.75 and \$7.25 per 100.

Bigarreau or Sweet Cherries.

Black

Tartarian.

Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild; pleasant; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. The fruit of the heart and Bigarreau cherries, Windsor, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood and Napoleon is large. The flesh is tender and sweet. On this account this class of cherries are sometimes called sweet cherries. These varieties offered are best of the class for the garden and orchard, and are often planted on the lawns and in the door-yards as they combine decidedly ornament with profit.

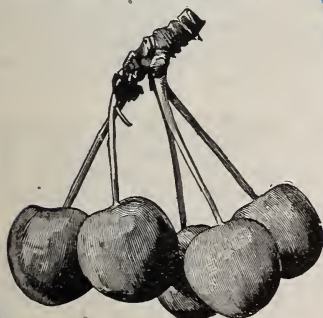


BLACK TARTARIAN.—Reduced size.

The fruit of the heart and Bigarreau cherries, Windsor, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood and Napoleon is large. The flesh is tender and sweet. On this account this class of cherries are sometimes called sweet cherries. These varieties offered are best of the class for the garden and orchard, and are often planted on the lawns and in the door-yards as they combine decidedly ornament with profit.

Gov. Wood.—Large clear, light red, tender, and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June Hangs well on the tree. One of the best white sweet cherries with red cheek.

Windsor Cherry.—No new cherry of recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to its large size, beautiful dark color, almost black; its firmness, its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities. The variety has been recommended by John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry, S. D. Willard, and others of the most prominent fruit growers of this country who have given it a thorough trial, and have found it unexcelled by any variety for home use and for market. It originated in the cold, severe climate of Canada. While we cannot recommend it as being hardy enough for the northwest, where nothing but the Early Richmond type succeeds, it is a great success in Western New York and throughout the middle States. The tree combines attractiveness as a lawn tree, with beautiful shade, and is exceedingly beautiful when in blossom, or laden with its delicious crop of fruit. It should be planted by all who have a garden, a door-yard, a lawn or an orchard.



NAPOLEON.—Reduced size.

Mezel, Monstreuse de Mezel (Great Bigarreau).—"This surpasses any cherry we know for beauty, size and flavor combined. It very much resembles the Tartarian in appearance, but is larger, later and firmer in flesh, while the tree is a more vigorous grower, according to our experience at Maplehurst. It is fully mature the first week in July."—L. Wolverton.

PRICE, 30c. each.



Centennial Cherry.—A large, light colored sweet cherry; flesh very firm, thus making it the most valuable of the sweet varieties for shipping. Resembles Napoleon in appearance, of which it is a seedling, but is larger and more oblate in form. Tree a handsome grower. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Its briskness and honeyed sweetness make it a desirable table fruit, but its great value is in its firmness, which makes it probably the best shipping cherry yet introduced. Ripens in midseason. Professor H. E. Van Deman says of the Centennial as follows: "Fruit very firm and of good flavor. This seems to be an improvement on Napoleon Bigarreau."

New York City market report states that it is a beautiful cherry and very firm.

PRICE, 5 to 6 ft. trees, 25c. each.



Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.—The fruit is jet black when fully ripe. Its season of ripening being after all other are gone. In quality and flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries, excellent in flavor and a pleasant fruit for eating out of hand. This cherry is of a bushy habit of growth, rarely exceeding four feet in height and is really a fine ornamental shrub that would grace any lawn, bearing in spring a mass of beautiful white bloom. It begins to fruit at two years old. The ease of culture renders it admirably adapted for garden cultivation.

PRICE, each, 20c; 3 for 50c; doz., \$1.50.

A Friend often requests us to send our catalogue to his relative or neighbor. This may account for your getting this, if you have not sent for it.

Southern Orders.—We can fill Southern orders all winter. We have plants and vines in cellar also.

FOR PRICES OF CHERRY TREES
see opening page of cherry on page 5 preceding this.



CHERRIES LIKE THIS FROM OUR ONE YEAR OLD TREES

One Year Old Sweet Cherries.

We have several blocks of the finest one year old cherry trees we ever saw. We are obliged to offer them for sale at a low price for the reason that they are so large and thrifty, we are sure they would be too large for our trade if allowed to remain another year. These trees are now, some of them, fully as large as two year old first class trees, and all are plenty large enough for planting in orchards. Many of these trees are ten feet high and well branched: others are 6 and 7 feet and not so well branched. We shall take pains to dig those that are the largest size and that have the most branches. The trees are as straight as a gun barrel, and the finest sight in the way of nursery stock that you have seen in many a year. The roots of these trees are superior to those of two year old trees, and more roots can be saved in digging than from larger trees. Altogether these trees are such as we can recommend to our friends and patrons for orchard or garden planting. There is this about them, however, which we desire clearly understood, and that is these one year old trees have not the well balanced regular heads, or top branches possessed by our two year old trees. On planting these trees the tops should be cut back to the height of five feet. A new top will at once be formed at this point. These trees will bear fruit as early as any, and are in every way as valuable.

It is seldom that one year old cherries are offered, for the reason that it costs scarcely anything to hold them over until two years old. Were it not for the fact that these trees are so marvelously vigorous and thrifty, and that they would be too large if they stood where they are another year, they would not be dug this season.

Important notice.—These one year trees are not dug, and will not be dug until spring opens; therefore our Southern patrons should not order them for winter shipment, and no one should expect them to be shipped before April 15th.

The cherry being a very hardy tree, will thrive in nearly all good soils; but a dryer soil than for most other fruits is found preferable; a sandy or gravelly loam is best. If wet places or on water-shed sub-soils it does not flourish. Raising cherries on a large scale for shipping purposes has been overlooked. I know of only two such orchards in Maury county, those owned by Mr. Rainey and myself. I would recommend for Middle Tennessee the following kinds, named

in the order of ripening: 1, Early Richmond; 2, Montmorency Ordinaire; 3, Royal Duke; 4, Hortense; 5, Large English Morello. For orchards I would recommend planting 20 feet apart in the rows, and rows 20 feet apart. This would give 108 trees to the acre.

Beyond trimming the small tender branches of the trees while young to form a pyramidal head, the cherry tree should not be pruned.

PRICES FOR CHERRY TREES.—Hardy Varieties.—Eng. Morello, Early Richmond, Ostheim, May Duke, Montmorency, Olivet, Dyehouse, etc., large size, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Medium size, 12c. each; \$1.20 per 12; \$8.00 per 100. See bargain list for Cherry trees at \$5.75 and \$7.25 per 100.

Sweet Varieties.—Windsor, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, large size, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18.00 per 100. Medium size, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12; \$15.00 per 100. Centennial, 2 yr., 25c. each.

Varieties—1 year Cherry Trees.

Black Eagle, Centennial, Windsor (black), Yellow Spanish, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Black Tartarian. Price, 6 to 7 feet, 12c. each; \$1.25 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Centennial, and Windsor, new, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

One Year Sweet Cherries.

We offer these cheap for they will be too large by another year. They now stand 5 to 7 feet high, and are very heavy and stocky, as straight as a gun barrel. They are partially branched. Tops should be cut back at planting, when new tops will form. These are as valuable as older trees, and are offered at about half price.

Standard and Dwarf Pear Culture.



Plant Standard Pear trees 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way. But where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, and yet a rich, sandy soil will produce fine pears. The land should be kept cultivated, turning the soil early in the season, continuing the cultivation up to August. Deep cultivation should be avoided. Nothing but the gang plow and cultivator should be used in the pear, apple or plum orchard. Anything which disturbs the roots of the trees is injurious.

Dwarf Pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the quince root be two inches below the surface of ground. Standard trees should be set so that in their new position they are a little deeper than they were before they were taken from the nursery row. The fruit should be picked when the stem will part readily from the branch, without breaking. Pears should be ripened in a dark room and not left to ripen fully on the tree. It will pay well to thin the fruit wherever it is too thick, and to pull off any knotty or poor specimens. This should be done at different times during the summer.

Prices of Pear Trees.

STANDARD.—First class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 18c. each, \$1.80 per 12; \$11 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 foot trees, 25c. each, \$2 per 12; \$16 per 100.
DWARFS.—First class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 12c. each; \$1.25 per 12; \$9 per 100. Extra size, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$11 per 100 (except otherwise priced).

The Varieties offered at above prices are as follows:

Bartlett,	DUCHESS,	Sheldon,	ANJOU, B. DE,	Kieffer,
L. B. de Jersey,	CLAPP'S FAVORITE,	Lawrence,	Flemish Beauty,	Seckel.

For Prices of Wilder Early, Vermont Beauty, Bartlett-Seckel, and other pears offered, see prices after the descriptions.

NOTE that we offer many varieties in addition to above, but these are the leaders for home and market.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—Out of 1497 trees ordered but one was missing to my knowledge. All gave good satisfaction and every one says, how can Mr. Green sell at such low prices. With best wishes, I remain

Yours respectfully,

WM. E. HOPKINS,
Rhode Island.

Plant a Pear Orchard.

Do you know that you can take a ripe, soft pear and put it in one of our improved cold storage houses, and keep it there one year without its changing a particle? Well, this can be done, and here is a hint for money making. Plant a pear orchard, and place your Bartlett pears in cold storage at once after gathering, placing them on the market at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Plant a pear orchard. Notice our bargain list, in which we offer panic prices for cherries, plums, Standard and Dwarf pears and a few apples. We offer cherry trees at \$3.75 per 100; plum trees at \$7.25 per 100; Dwarf pears at \$6.00 per 100; Standard pear trees at \$7.50 per 100, and apples at \$6.00 per 100. I recommend these trees to be superior, fresh dug and vigorous, young stock.

C. A. GREEN.

The Profit in Growing Pears.

At our Clifton fruit farm we have about 50 varieties of pears in fruiting. The past season nearly every variety produced abundantly, and all in all it was the most profitable season for this fruit we have had. Our leading varieties are Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, and Lawrence Standards, and B. de Anjou, and Duchess Dwarfs.

But there are other varieties that should be in every pear grower's orchard, such as Seckel, Sheldon, Tyson, etc., all of which we grow here for market. And if pears are profitable for an orchard, how much more is the value of a dozen or more trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field? Verily ten-fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured. We grow nearly all kinds of fruits and find that pears are among the most profitable of our orchard fruits. The demand for pears in the fruit market the past season was far in excess of the supply, and the prices from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per barrel was readily realized by the growers.

Why You Should Plant Dwarf Pear Trees.

Because they are cheaper than Standards, because they occupy less space, because they come into bearing sooner, because you can harvest the fruit at less cost. These are some of the reasons, and of course this refers to such varieties only as are known to do well as dwarfs, such as we offer on the following page. Some varieties cannot be grown as dwarfs. Anjou, Bartlett, Duchess, Clapp's Favorite, Louise Bonne and Wilder Early are the leaders.



BLOCK OF STANDARD PEAR TREES.



WILDER EARLY PEARS.
From photograph. Greatly reduced in size.

The Wilder Early Pear.—And who has not heard or read of this comparatively new pear. The Wilder Early Pear pleases all because: 1st, the tree looks well; it is a good grower. 2nd, it produces a crop early; two year grafts at the nursery and trees 4 years old produce a lot of fruit. 3rd, the quality of the fruit is the best. 4th, one does not have to wait until frost to get it; it ripens Aug. 1st or before, in warmer localities than ours. 5th, it is so productive—we remember one branch bearing 27 perfect specimens. 6th, it is handsome in appearance. And lastly we will mention (although we have not named by far all its good qualities) it is hardy. A patron in Vermont, where the mercury goes far below zero, writes as follows: "I had Wilder Early Pear standing in the open field with other varieties all supposed to be hardy, and, whereas the latter were badly injured by the severe winter, *Wilder Early* came through *alive and bright to the tip*." As for its size we have never claimed size as one of its qualifications. Its early ripening, its productiveness, high quality, vigorous and healthy growth are the principal claims we have claimed for it, in addition to its long keeping qualifications, but the last two seasons we are a really surprised at its size. In 1894 we sent specimens to a leading nursery firm in Ohio, who sent us word that they were "surprised to see the specimens of Wilder Early so large, as they had supposed that it was a small pear." Again, in the same year, a patron who procured a tree when it was first introduced sent us by mail two or three fine specimens, calling our attention that they were grown on trees procured of us and that the tree bore much larger fruit than he expected. The size of the pears sent us was about the same as any average Bartlett.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co. :

GENTLEMEN :—The pear and plum trees I ordered of you came last week. They are large and very nice. Larger and nicer than an agent in town sells for \$1.50 apiece. I have been booming your trees for two years and shall continue to boom them.

Respectfully,

GEO. VAN BUSKIRK,
New York.

Wilder As Standards or Dwarfs.—

Another good point in the Wilder Early Pear is that it succeeds well both as a standard and a dwarf. This is a pleasing peculiarity, different from many of our best pears, and will be hailed with joy by many whose garden space is limited. The Wilder Dwarf Pear can be planted in any dooryard or small garden and will give returns soon. The natural growth of the tree is good but can be trained to any desired shape. The foliage is large, deep green, retained late and turning to rich colors in autumn and for this reason alone is desirable for home planting. The prices of Wilder are now where all can buy one or more trees, too.

PRICES OF WILDER EARLY PEAR TREES, STANDARD AND DWARF.—
1st class Std. 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12;
\$15 per 100; extra large, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.



The old and the young are surprised at the early bearing, and productiveness of the Wilder Early Pear.

The Wilder Early Pear.

During the past six or seven years we have shipped thousands of trees of this grand pear to our patrons, and in several instances have had letters from them stating, that "the Wilder Early Pear tree had borne fruit which was very satisfactory." In one instance, a patron mailed us several nice specimens of the fruit which had been produced on a tree set 2 or 3 years. But this reminds us of what the Horticultural authorities said of the Wilder Early, in 1888.

Dear Sir: Specimen of Wilder pear has been received which I have just eaten and think highly of it. The quality is fine. I would like to know more about it. Very truly,

T. B. JENKINS.

Editor Horticultural Art Journal.

I find it of very pleasant appearance to the eye, of a greenish orange, overspread by a fine red cheek. Appearance in this case is not misleading, for the quality is certainly superb.

Yours very truly,
ELI MINCH.

It is good, the best early pear I have seen.

E. A. CHASE.

Wilder Early Pear is an early pear of decided excellence. — *Rural New Yorker*.

The quality of the Wilder Pear is certainly superior to all other pears we have thus far seen. We think it should be classed as "best" in quality and it certainly is pretty.

Yours truly,
J. T. LOVETT Co.

Very much pleased with it. L. C. BRAGG & Co.,
Nurserymen, Mich.

It is of prime quality and a decided acquisition.

Yours, G. A. S.
Pres. American Ass'n of Nurserymen.

It is really a good pear. For early use it will be held in high esteem.—*American Garden, New York*.

"Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good."—ELLWANGER & BARRY.

"It has come to stay."—HON. H. E. VAN DEMAN.

"Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS.

"Larger and juicier than any of the earlier pears growing here."—THOMAS MEEHAN.

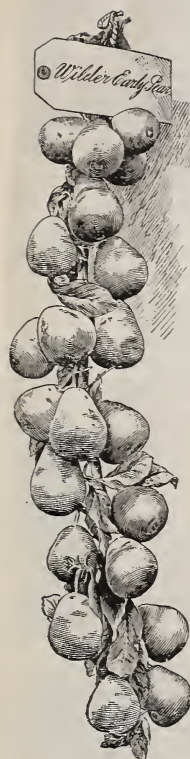
"President Wilder can have no legacy to leave better than this pear."—ELI MINCH, *Editor*.

From a letter received from the President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, writing of the Wilder Early, date Aug. 5th, 1889, we quote as follows:

"I regard it as one of the best if not the best of the season, as far as quality is concerned; while its fine size (larger than any of its season) must no doubt, render it at least, fully the equal of any other early variety. If sufficiently productive, it ought even to lead the market in its season."

In connection with this we will say there is not a variety of pear growing on our grounds (except perhaps, Clapp's Favorite) that excels the Wilder Early, in productiveness.

PRICES OF WILDER EARLY PEAR TREES, STANDARD AND DWARF.—
1st class Std., 20c. each, \$2 per 12, \$15 per 100. Extra large 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12: \$18 per 100.



ONE BRANCH WITH 27 SPECIMENS.

Summer Varieties.

Bartlett.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—The Bartlett is a king pear. What the Concord is among grapes, the Baldwin among apples, the Crawford among peaches, is the Bartlett among pears. The demand upon nurseries for Bartlett trees exceeds those of all other varieties, thus nurserymen in budding 100,000 pear trees but 50,000 Bartletts, knowing that the demand will be in this proportion. No fruit has ever attained the popularity of the Bartlett without good reason. The trees of both standard and dwarf bear very soon after planting. They also bear abundantly and the fruit is attractive to the eye as well as to the taste. It is the *most popular pear*, both for home use and the market, that the world has ever known. It is a foreign variety, having been grown many years in Europe before its introduction in this country, known there as the Williams. It is buttery and melting, with a rich, mussy flavor. The tree is vigorous and rapid in growth. Its season is September. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size and it will ripen and color beautifully and be of very good quality. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains upon the tree. As the Bartlett is liable to overbear, nearly half of the fruit should be removed early in the season when about the size of a hickory nut. If this is done and the trees are kept in cultivated soil and well fertilized, they will bear profitable crops of the finest specimens imaginable. All pears should always be picked before they are fully ripe in order to secure the best quality.

Clapp's Favorite.

STANDARD AND DWARF.

This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Every tree on our grounds, whether in the fence corner or in the cultivated orchard bears profusely every year. The past season the limbs had to be propped up. Every limb was a veritable rope of pears. A splendid pear resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous, either as standard or dwarf. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it ripens upon the tree. This is a newish pear, very large, remarkably beautiful and a prolific bearer. No collection is complete without it. Larger than Bartlett and has a handsome, red side. Thomas Meehan, in writing of Clapp's Favorite, says: "It is an early pear and soon reaches full size and the gathering period, so soon, in fact, that it needs practice to know just when to pick it. I have a fine tree of it planted about twelve years ago, which has borne abundantly every year since the second year after planting. I had to learn just when to pick the fruit. If I leave it on the tree, it will hang till the close of August and rot at the core, but I pick it the first week in that month. The fruit is then set away in a cool place, in preference to a warm one, that it may perfect itself slowly. It takes about seven or ten days to do this. It is then delicious."



Additional Summer Varieties.

PRICES OF THESE (except if otherwise priced).—Standards, 30c. each, \$3 per 12. Dwarfs, 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

Tyson.—Standard and Dwarf.

Lawson or Comet.—Standard only.

Manning's Elizabeth.—Standard only.

Koonce.—New, Standard only. 1 year, strong, 25c. each.

Vermont Beauty.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—It is called the "Peerless" and described as follows: *Hardy in Vermont and Canada; quality the best, good shipper.* This pear is undoubtedly one of the few which will soon be known throughout the whole country, by the demand for its choice and beautiful fruit, for the table and other purposes. It is a seedling found on Grand Island, Lake Champlain. This proves its hardiness. It is a free grower, an abundant and annual bearer. The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel, much excels that variety in size and beauty. In form the fruit is of full medium size, obovate, yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red, making it indeed a beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, best. It will stand at the head of fall pears. It is highly recommended by unimpeachable authorities. It does well as standard and dwarf.

PRICES. Standard and Dwarf, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12. Extra large, 5c. additional per tree.



Photo of Std. Prs.
No. 1, 1st-class, large.
" 2, " " med.
" 3, " " 2d size.

Duchess, Kieffer and Lawrence pears, from this State held over in cold storage, are still seen in collections of fruits. The brilliantly colored Forelle pears from California are the most showy fruit of this class now in season, and cost \$1.25 a dozen for the best. Comice, Winter Nellis and Sheldon bring \$1.00 to \$1.25 a dozen, and the same price is asked for Beurre Gris, a large russet pear of medium quality and an excellent keeper. Rich, spicy Winter Seckels, also from the western coast, cost fifty cents to \$1.00 a dozen.

Please note that in some varieties we offer both Standards and Dwarfs. The Standards are grown on pear stocks, or roots, and the Dwarfs are grown on quince stocks. The Standards need more room in the orchard than the Dwarfs. The Dwarfs generally produce fruit several years before the Standard tree set the same season. Dwarfs should be pruned every season.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—Received my trees in good condition and am more than pleased with them. Many thanks for the present of the Royal Church. Would like to recommend you, but seems all whom I spoke to are already your customers.

Respectfully,
WALTER FUCHS,
New York.



PICKING FLEMISH BEAUTY.

Autumn Varieties. Flemish Beauty.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Season Sept. and Oct. In reply to an enquiry, the Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society writes: "If I could plant but one pear in your section, it would be the Flemish Beauty, as it will produce more bushels than any other kind." One Flemish Beauty tree, 20 years planted, yielded this year 25 baskets of first-class fruit. The baskets held a peck and a half each. The tree is owned by Mr. H. W. Anderson Grimsby, says *The Canadian Horticulturist*.

Seckel.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of the highest flavor, and productive. Tree is stout, slow, erect grower. Season, Sept. and Oct. Gives *excellent results*, both as standard and dwarf, succeeds well throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States. A delicious little pear.

Prune the Pear Trees.

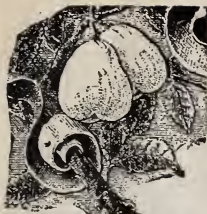
When you set out the Dwarf pear tree, reduce the branches considerably, and every spring, *very early*, remove at least one third of the previous season's growth. Note, there is no positive rule as to how much wood to remove, as one should have in mind how to make a uniform shapely tree as well as to avoid having a top-heavy, thick branched tree that would have no opportunity to form the necessary fruit buds. We remove from one-third to one-half every season. Standard trees need not be trimmed as much as dwarfs, but will need looking after annually.

"My tree does not bear fruit, but it grows magnificently." Then prune it, cut out some of the middle branches, shorten the others and dig around it, chopping off some of the roots, and scatter a few quarts of wood ashes around it.

Pear Culture.

I regard pear culture, when rightfully conducted, as the most profitable branch of fruit growing, says A. J. McKelvey, in "Ohio Farmer." One acre devoted to the cultivation of choice pears will yield as large returns as are ordinarily obtained from two or more acres devoted to apple culture. I have 100 pear trees in bearing that vary in age from ten to fifty years. They seldom fail to produce at least a partial crop.

Pears, as a rule, are biennial bearers. Some varieties, however, like the Bartlett, yield a partial crop in the "off" years. Nearly one-half of my trees bear a full crop one year and the remainder the next year, so I am seldom without pears to sell. This season and last are exceptions to rule. We will probably not have over 25 or 30 bushels of pears this year, all told, but I find by reference to my farm accounts that for three successive years, 1855, 1886 and 1887, I sold pears amounting in the aggregate to \$759.91, or an average of about \$250 per year.



Idaho.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—The Idaho fruited on our grounds this season. Prof. J. L. Budd says that Idaho is the hardiest of all pears—hardier than Flemish Beauty. There are but few pears of recent introduction that have attracted such universal attention as this.

Originating in far Idaho, where we have not been thinking it possible that pears could be grown at all, in a severe climate, and on not over productive soil, it has yielded fruit that has delighted all who have had the pleasure of seeing or eating it. President P. J. Berckmans says of this pear: "It is a very large and handsome pear, pale yellowish green, flesh melting, juicy; quality best. Season, September to October. Indications are favorable for its becoming one of the most valuable pears." "The largest specimen, in flavor is very fine, and reminds me of the Bartlett, except the flesh of the former is firmer in quality. I think it will rank fully with this old standard variety, if not a little above it," says Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late Chief of Pomological Dept. E. S. Carman has fruited Idaho on the *Rural New Yorker* grounds, and he pronounced it a superior pear, sustaining its well earned reputation for size, quality and productiveness.

PRICES, 1st class, 5 to 6 ft., 20c. each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100; Dwarfs, 1st class, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12 per 100.

EXTRA LARGE TREES at 5c. per tree additional.

Louise Bonne de Jersey, Standard, Dwarf. This variety is grown largely as dwarfs and is a great favorite.

Bartlett-Seckel.

Standard and Dwarf. This fine pear originated with Jacob Moore, of this State, well known in the horticultural world as the originator of several very worthy fruits. The name will be better understood when we say that this was no chance seedling, but one gained by crossing the two old varieties, Bartlett and Seckel and hence the name Bartlett-Seckel. It is larger than the Seckel but not so large as the Bartlett. It is a combination of the Bartlett and Seckel, both in quality and appearance. It is a decided acquisition in the list of pears. Season, late summer.

PRICES. Standard, 20c. each; Dwarf, 25c. each. Extra large, 5c. per tree additional.

Additional Varieties—Autumn.

PRICES of these, (except where otherwise priced) STANDARDS, 30c. each; \$3 per 12. DWARFS at same prices as other varieties. (See other pages.)

Buttum.—Standard and Dwarf.

Howell.—Standard and Dwarf.

Beurre Bosc.—Standard only. **Price, 35c. each.**

Lincoln. (Not Lincoln Coreless).—New. Nice trees, **35c. each.** Standard only.

Lucy Duke.

Standard only. This is a new pear from North Carolina—a variety we have been growing for several years. In size it is large, shape pyriform, skin inclined to russet, flesh melting, juicy, sweet and excellent. Season, Oct. It has been offered the past year by one or two leading nursery firms.

PRICES. Strong 2 year trees, 35c. each. No dwarfs.

Pear Seedlings. These are imported stocks ready for shipment after March 1st. 1st Class.

PRICE, \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1000.



A
Well Loaded
Duchesse
Dwarf Pear
Tree.

Duchesse Pear.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME.

Standard and Dwarf. What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchesse pear is as a Dwarf. That is to say, that the Dwarf Duchesse pear is planted more largely than all other dwarf pears put together. This is owing to the fact that the Duchesse tree has a vigorous and healthy growth, is not liable to be affected by blight, and bears uniformly heavy crops of exceedingly large and attractive fruit. There is no pear in existence which out-yields the Duchesse. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit, or for cooking. The Duchesse, like all dwarf pears, should have the branches of the last season's growth cut back at least one-half every fall or in the spring before growth begins. This is necessary to prevent the trees getting too tall and top-heavy. This cutting back also induces formation of fruit buds, and promotes early and abundant fruiting. While we recommend the Duchesse for general planting, we recommend at least a few of other varieties in the same orchard. While the Duchesse blossoms produce fruit unaided by other varieties, it is suspected that all pears do better when different varieties are grown in the same orchard. An excellent commercial variety. It does well as a standard but attains perfection as a dwarf. We have made more money from our dwarf Duchesse than from any other variety. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, often russet; flesh yellow, with white, melting, buttery and juicy. Ripens mid-autumn and later. It is a variety that finds a ready sale in market. We recommend it highly, especially as a dwarf. We have known 65 specimens to fill a bushel, and 175 to fill a good size barrel. **Note the low prices on this page.**

If You Desire Several Hundred

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, or several thousand small fruit plants, or a large order combining trees and plants, we would be pleased to attach special prices. *Don't send small orders for pen prices, but see prices in catalogue.*

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



A PROFITABLE ORCHARD OF BEURRE DE ANJOU AND KIEFFER PEARS.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Anjou—Beurre d' Anjou.

STANDARD AND DWARF. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. *Gardening* says: "Anjou, the noblest Roman of them all. The tree is perfect in form, and grows with rapidity; quality of the fruit is superb. Anjou is smooth, large, light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, melting, juicy, refreshing. It should be picked in October and will keep until Christmas." This variety is considered by many to be the most valuable pear grown. It is found in every experienced planter's collection and is good everywhere. By all means plant this superb winter variety.

Lawrence.—Late Winter.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the best winter pears and one that should be in every collection, whether for home use or market. It succeeds well either on the pear or the quince. Though not over large and showy, its excellent quality and productiveness places it high in the estimation of all our pear growers. In ten or a dozen lists recommended by horticultural societies and leading horticulturists in different States, Lawrence is named as one of the best varieties. Season, December.

Clairgeau.

STANDARD ONLY.—Very large, pyriform shape; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and early abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. Its points worthy of note are beauty, large size, keeping and shipping qualities. Season, pick early in October and store until last of November.

PRICE OF TREES, 3 cents per tree higher than other varieties.

Prices of Pear Trees.

STANDARD.—First class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 18c. each, \$1.80 per 12, \$11 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 feet trees, 25c. each, \$2 per 12, \$16 per 100.

DWARFS.—First class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 12c. each, \$1.25 per 12, \$9 per 100. Extra size, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, \$11 per 100 (except otherwise priced).

The Varieties offered at above prices are as follows:

Bartlett,	DUCHESSE,	Sheldon,	ANJOU, B. DE,	Kieffer,
L. B. de Jersey,	CLAPP'S FAVORITE,	Lawrence,	Flemish Beauty,	Seckel.

For Prices of Wilder Early, Vermont Beauty, Bartlett-Seckel, and other pears offered, see prices after the descriptions.

Kieffer Pear.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness, and selling well in market. For the home garden this variety will not be a favorite with all, although some like the fruit, and everybody admires the tree, which is as good an ornamental tree as ever graced a lawn or door yard. One fruit grower said: "Owing to the question of quality he thought it would not sell, but the past season buyers ran after him and sought the Kieffer." Its looks sell it. He has 1,600 trees. Those ten years from the bud were as large as Bartlett's 25 years old. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off and is good to handle because it is hard when fit to pick. Nine hundred and forty trees, eight and nine years old, produced last year 791 barrels, which sold for \$1,028.30, averaging \$1.30 per barrel, clear of all expenses, 100 trees produced 191 barrels, which sold for \$248.30.

The Kieffer succeeds best as a standard.

Sheldon.

STANDARD ONLY. A pear of the first quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, bears well. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November. It is impossible to do justice to this noble variety, either in description or illustration. One grower says: "It is the finest table pear in the world. Good for canning also." Picked early in September and stored in a cool cellar, it will be in good condition for two months. It is large, handsome, and the tree is very productive. Even the smallest pears on the tree are delicious.

Six trees cost just half the price of twelve, and 50 trees half the price of 100 trees. You may select 2 varieties when buying 6 trees, 4 varieties when buying 12 trees, 5 varieties when buying 50 trees, and 10 varieties when buying 100 trees, if you desire so to do. We do not urge you to plant a lot of varieties, but will make you the best offers we can. Note prices by dozen and hundred are lower than per single tree.

ADDITIONAL WINTER VARIETIES.

PRICES of these, (unless otherwise priced) **Standard trees, 30c. each, \$3 per 12. All first-class trees.**

Fitzwater.—STANDARD ONLY.

Garber.—STANDARD ONLY.

Josephine.—STANDARD ONLY.

Lincoln Coreless.—STANDARD ONLY. A new winter pear. **Price 35c. each.**

Mt. Vernon.—STANDARD only.

Winter Nellis.—STANDARD ONLY. (Top budded), 5 to 6 feet. Russet, winter, delicious, productive. **Price, 35c. each.**

Remember that the pear trees offered here are generally 2 years old, none over 3 years, and all well grown.



1 Photo of Dwarf Pears.
No. 1. Large
" 2. Medium



How to Grow Apples.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

The varieties offered at above prices are:

**GOLDEN RUSSETT,
GREENING, R. I.
GRIMES' GOLDEN,
KING,
MAIDEN'S BLUSH,
NORTHERN SPY.**

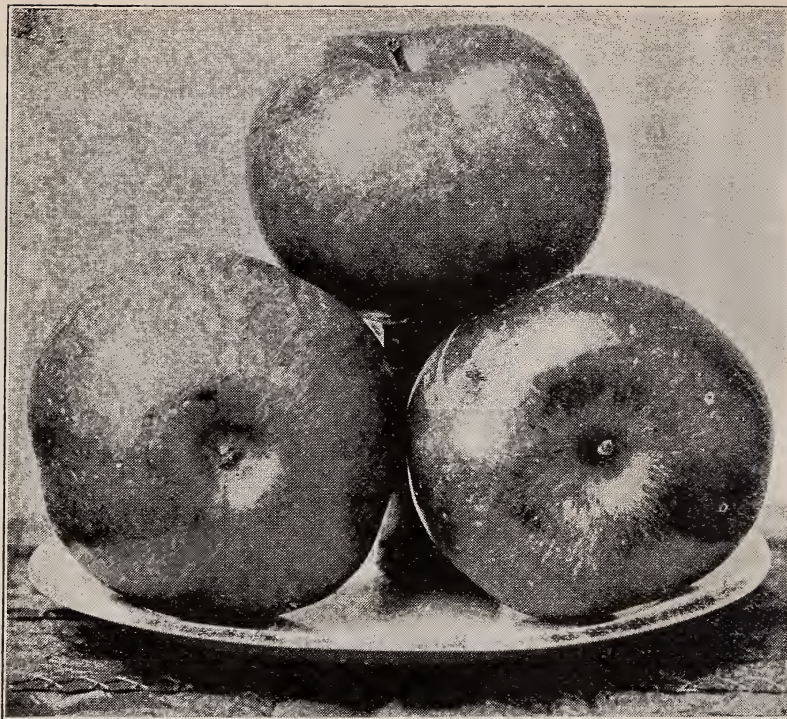
**POUND SWEET,
ROXBURY RUSSETT,
SEEK-NO-FURTHER,
TALMAN SWEET,
WEALTHY,
YEL. TRANSPARENT.**

For Prices of American Blush, Banana, Fanny, Lord Nelson and many other varieties which we have in stock, see prices after the description, etc.

There is no winter apple superior as a market or a dessert fruit, to the American Blush. It stands at the head, absolutely, of all winter apples. It is of medium to large size, oblate, beautiful crimson on yellow skin, superlative quality, hardy and productive. The flesh of the American blush is of a crisp and tender character, juicy, aromatic and the most tempting of all apples. Once eaten one cannot forget the peculiar delicacy and attractiveness of this highly flavored variety. Not only is it attractive in appearance and flavor, but it is remarkably reliable in bearing—every year in many localities. Where other varieties have failed

year after year, American Blush has yielded large crops of marketable fruit. Season, November to January. We make a specialty of this splendid apple because we realize its value to our patrons. There are other good varieties that could be propagated more easily, that would perhaps make a larger tree in a given time, but *none that will give our friends the satisfaction* we wish to give. As a dessert fruit, cooking fruit, for a shipment to nearby markets, or for exportation to England it will be found an *excellent variety*.

PRICES, large 2-year old trees, 6 ft. 25 cents each: \$2.50 per 12.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



FANNY, BEST LATE SUMMER APPLE, PRICE OF TREES, 25 CENTS EACH.

SUMMER APPLES.

Yellow Transparent.

This is a splendid apple coming from Russia. Unlike most of the Russian Apples, it is of superior quality. It is remarkably *early*, of largest size and very *beautiful*. But the feature that makes it particularly desirable is, it is excessively *hardy* and can be safely planted in the most severe climate. It is also exceedingly *productive* and bears at an early age. Taken all in all, it is one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. It gains steadily in favor. Two year trees bore in the nursery rows on our grounds, and orchard trees bear abundantly every season. One of the largest growers in writing of it says: "On account of *earliness*, size, beauty, quality, hardiness, productiveness and early bearing, it is one of the most desirable early apples."

Red Astrachan.

This early variety is well known, and a lengthy description is not necessary. Its merits are conceded in nearly every State in this country. Always demands a ready sale at paying prices if grown for market, and is *indispensable* for home use.

ADDITIONAL SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest, 15 cents each.

Sweet Bough, 15 cents each.

Tetofsky, 20 cents each.

Carolina Red June, 20 cents each.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—The trees I ordered came in fine condition and I am delighted with them, they were the best packed trees I ever saw. I was surprised at the size of the trees, as being so cheap thought they would be small. I will recommend you to my neighbors.

FRED. C. CORNWALL,
Connecticut.

The Fanny Apple.

The handsomest of all late summer or early fall apples and the *finest in quality*. Also beautiful in form and of good size. The Fanny was recommended to me by the lamented Charles Downing, who sent me specimens which delighted me beyond expression. He pronounced it the queen of apples. It is of a dark, rich crimson color; firm, juicy, agreeable sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania. Trees on our grounds have fruited several seasons. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. We predict for it a great future. J. S. Gaylord, Kan., writes: "My Fanny trees are healthy, thrifty, grow well in orchard, produce good crops of fine apples. Bore in '91, when we had no other good apples."

PRICE, Nice 2 year trees, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; extra large trees, 5c. each per tree additional.

CRAB APPLES.

PRICES, first class trees, 12 cents each: \$1.20 per 12; \$10 per 100; extra large trees, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12 per 100.

Transcendent.—The old favorite, well known in every State and Territory where trees grow. *Immensely productive, bright red, one of the most popular*. September and October. Beautiful fruit, and no garden is complete without one. Tree rather irregular in growth.

Whitney.—This is a large crab, and ripens latter part of August.

Hyslop.—PRICE, 20 cents each.

AUTUMN VARIETIES OF APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg.

A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and an early and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. *The hardiest valuable fall apple.* In Minnesota and Wisconsin horticultural reports recently published we find Duchess the most valuable commercial variety, free from blight, a sure cropper, hardy as an oak, having survived in some instances when all others died (except Wealthy), and all in all a wonderful variety for those States. It is termed a summer variety in some parts. It keeps long and is both a summer and fall variety.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES. Autumn.

Fall Pippin, 15 cents each.

Gravenstein, 15 cents each.

Gloria Mundi.

Its only fault, says one, is its size. It is too large. There is a bearing tree of Gloria Mundi apple at our fruit farm. It bears regularly nearly every season. The fruit is large and uniformly fair and free from defects or worms. It is a handsome apple, skin and flesh almost white. Most people would pronounce this apple to be of fine quality. It is crisp and juicy - mild sub-acid. At Rochester, N.Y., it is a late fall apple, keeping into early winter - about with Anjou Pear. It sells at high prices, owing to its fine appearance and large size. It is an abundant bearer here, and I have always regarded it as of peculiar value. I am pleased to learn that it succeeds over a wide range of country. I have budded Gloria Mundi apple into the nursery rows where it makes a fine upright growth. The foliage is large and healthy.

C. A. GREEN.

Price of 2-year trees, planting size, 35 cents each.

Lord Nelson Apple.

This superb apple known as Blenheim Pippin in Canada and Blenheim Orange in England, originated in England. We believe it to be the *best cooking apple known* in this country. In its native home it is considered excellent, both for dessert and culinary purposes. It is planted by the hundred in Canada for exportation. It is large to very large, roundish, striped dull red, flesh yellow, quality good. Season with us December. We have fruited it for many years.

PRICE, 2 to 3 year trees, 20c. each.

Small Apple Trees.—BALDWIN and BEN DAVIS. Nice 2 year old trees. Perfect in root and body, but not quite large enough for general orders.

PRICES of these, 50 cents per 6; \$1 per 12; \$3 per 50 trees. Boxing additional, see order sheet. When ordering these, clip this offer from catalogue and send with order.



1 2 3
Photo of Apple Trees.

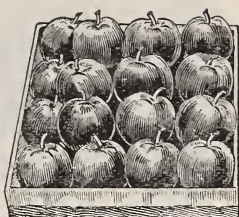
No. 1, 1st cl., large
" 2, " " med.
" 3, " " 2d size

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

WINTER APPLES.

Wealthy Apple.

This is a beautiful hardy apple, originating in Minnesota. It is gaining popularity each year on account of its *beauty and quality*, as well as its *hardiness*. It is productive and an acquisition almost everywhere. Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, oily, covered with a dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality very good. This is one of the few most desirable varieties for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, as well as the Eastern and Middle States. In season it differs somewhat according to locality; in New York and neighboring States its season is December to February, and earlier in others.



Baldwin Apple.

Too well known to need a lengthy description. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the *most popular and profitable sorts* for table or market. Season, December to March.



Northern Spy.

A popular apple in Western New York and in many other parts of the country. A rapid, upright grower, coming into bearing later than the Baldwin. The branches are willowy, yielding to the wind, therefore the fruit is not easily blown off. It is an abundant bearer of large and beautiful specimens. The flesh is juicy, rich and enticing, and it is a long keeper; season from January to July; the skin is striped and covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, delicately coated with bloom.

Ben Davis.

Large, handsome, striped with bright red. Season, January to May. In Kansas, Missouri and neighboring States this apple has been planted by the thousand and many orchardists have made a fortune out of this variety alone.

No apple has increased in popularity during the last ten years as has the Ben Davis. It used to be confined to the Western States, but recently has been largely planted in the Middle and Eastern States with great success.



Rhode Island Greening.

While red apples are usually sought after in the markets more generally than those of any other color, the Greening holds its own on account of its well-known qualifications as a cooking apple. It has no superior in this regard. It is an enormous bearer, and bears more regularly every year than many other varieties. It succeeds on almost all soils and situations. Those who buy trees of the Greening must not expect straight trees, as they will not grow straight with the best treatment that the nurserymen can give.



Flory or Winter Banana Apple.

New, excellent. The name is most appropriate as it has a delightful banana perfume. Charles A. Green pronounces it to be the *handsomest* apple that he ever saw. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, stalk three fourths of an inch long, cavity moderate, apex shallow. Originated in Indiana. Our stock came direct from the originator. Both grafts and 3-year old trees of this grand apple produced abundantly on our grounds at Clifton Nursery the past season. We are much pleased with it. It is a splendid grower.

PRICE OF TREES, 2 years old, 25c. each; 6 for \$1.25. Extra large size, 30c. each; 6 for \$1.50.

King.

(KING OF TOMPKINS CO.)

A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower, good bearer and hardy. The King succeeds well in Western New York, and on account of its color and firmness is one of the most desirable for distant shipping.

Additional Winter Apples.

Babbitt, 20 cents each; Bellflower: Canada Red, 15 cents each; Fameuse; Golden Russet; Golden Sweet, 15 cents each; Grimes' Golden; Green Sweet, 15 cents each; Hubbardston, 15 cent each; Jacob's Sweet, 15 cents each; Lorain Sweet, 20 cents each; McIntosh, 15 cents each; Maiden's Blush; Mann, 15 cents each; Rox Russett; Rome Beauty, 15 cents each; Scott's Winter, 15 cents each; Schlawassa Beauty, 20 cents each; Seek-No-Further; Starck, 15 cents each; Talman Sweet; Twenty Ounce, 15 cents each; Wagener, 15 cents each; Wolf River, 15 cents each; York Imperial, 20 cents each.

For Prices of all varieties of apples not priced here see below.

Don't order these special priced varieties by the dozen unless at price as quoted per each tree.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

First class trees, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 6 feet, 12 cents each; \$1.20 per 12; \$9.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 feet, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 12; \$11.00 per 100.

The varieties offered at above prices are:

ASTRACHAN, (RED),
BALDWIN,
BELL FLOWER,
BEN DAVIS,
DUCHESE OF O.,
FAMEUSE,

GOLDEN RUSSETT,
GREENING, R. I.,
GRIMES' GOLDEN,
KING,
MAIDEN'S BLUSH,
NORTHERN SPY,

POUND SWEET,
ROXBURY RUSSETT,
SEEK-NO-FURTHER,
TALMAN SWEET,
WEALTHY,
YEL. TRANSPARENT.

Apple Seedlings.

A Splendid Lot of Them for winter grafting or planting in spring.

PRICES, per 100, 85c.; per 1000, \$6. All first class.

If desired by mail add 35c. to hundred prices.

When ordering state whether you desire branched roots for planting or long roots for grafting. If 5,000 or 10,000 apple seedlings are needed write for special prices.

Grafted Apple Roots.

We put up and sell many thousands of these grafted roots. The varieties offered are, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, Rhode Island Greening, King and Transcendent Crab.

PRICES, \$1 per 100: \$8 per 1000.

The grafted apple roots offered are whole root grafts; that is, the grafts are united to the crown of the seedling, the whole of the seedling root (that is desirable for planting) being left on.

PRICES of Fanny, American Blush, Banana and Lord Nelson, \$2.00 per 100. For prices by the dozen see mail pages.

The Grafted Apple roots will be ready for shipment after January 1st.

Grafted Apple Roots by Mail.—We will send postpaid by mail, *whole root apple grafts*, put up specially for mailing.

PRICES, postpaid, 15 cents per 12: 75 cents per 50: \$1.50 per 100.

American Blush, Banana, Fanny and Lord Nelson.

PRICES, 35 cents per 12: \$1 per 50. All postpaid.

We will also graft other varieties at these prices if you order early. We have 85 varieties of apples fruiting on our grounds.

We ship thousands of grafts every spring by freight, express or mail to the Pacific Coast States with great success.

WHOLE ROOTS.—To inquiries concern-

ing whole or piece roots we will say:

Our pears, plum, cherry, peach, apricots,

and bulk of our apple trees are budded in

the nursery row on first-class seedling

stocks and therefore are whole root propa-

gated. Our trees are dug carefully, after

being well grown, and are true to name.

No planter needs more than this.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co;

GENTLEMEN:—I received trees all right and am well pleased. I am showing them to every one that comes along and they are surprised when I tell them how cheap they are. Thanks for the currant bush. I will give you a larger order next time.

Truly,

JAMES MITCHELL,
Canada.

Plum Culture.



THE YORK STATE PRUNE.

ards the curculio has often proved a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. A fruit grower living near our Nursery at Clifton has an orchard of plums, largely Bradshaw, Lombard and Prunes, located on the east side of a hill, and sheltered on the west by a piece of woods. It is surprising what crops this orchard produces. Last season when many of the plum trees in this vicinity produced little or nothing on account of the extreme weather the previous winter, this orchard to a tree was loaded with fruit which netted the owner handsome returns.

The plum of late years is attracting more attention than ever before. I noticed recently, a large plum orchard, owned by a successful plum grower, that he did not pretend to plow the ground close to the trees but allowed a strip along the rows to be covered with grass, although the space between the rows was thoroughly cultivated; his dwarf pears were grown in the same manner. The first three or four years, however, it was easy to cultivate close to the rows with horse cultivator and no grass was allowed to accumulate there; these trees were thrifty and healthy and have been yielding heavy crops for several years.—C. A. GREEN.

Prices of Plum Trees.

(ALL ON PLUM ROOTS.)

FIRST CLASS, 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft., 18 cents each, \$1.80 per 12, \$12 per 100.

EXTRA SIZE, 6 to 7 ft., 20 cents each, \$2.25 per 12, \$15 per 100.

THE VARIETIES OFFERED AT ABOVE PRICES ARE:

BRADSHAW, LOMBARD, Shipper's Pride, GERMAN PRUNE, Pond's Seedling, Saratoga, Imperial Gage, Prunus Simoni, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg.

PRICES OF ADDITIONAL VARIETIES. (See page 23.)

1st class, 5 to 6 ft. size, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12, \$15 per 100.

EXTRA SIZE, 6 to 7 ft., 30 cents each, \$3 per 12.

VARIETIES AS FOLLOWS:

Coe's Golden Drop, Geuil, Shropshire Damson, Fellemburg, Moore's Arctic, Niagara, Spaulding, Wild Goose.

FOR PRICE OF JAPAN PLUMS, Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma and Willard, also York State Prune and a new Plum, "The Hale," see prices with descriptions on following pages.

The Hardy Japan Plums.

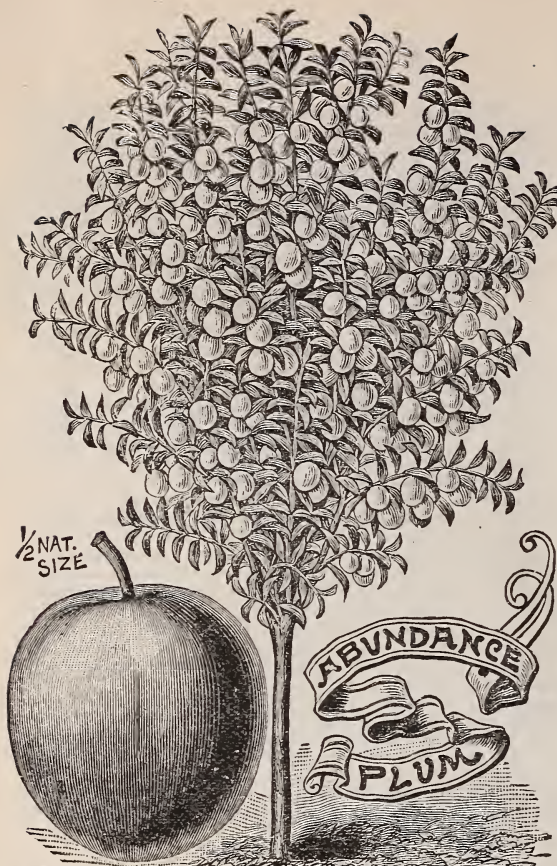
So far as tested, these Japanese varieties give satisfaction in the West. *Some of them have withstood a temperature of thirty-seven degrees below zero at Geneva, Nebraska, without the slightest injury.* By watching them side by side with our hardy natives the past four years and witnessing their splendid behavior, I have been forced to the conclusion that there is a close relation between our natives and these Japanese introductions. In their large size and fine qualities lie the condensed improvements brought about by, perhaps, thousands of years of selections, while our natives have been left to improve under the operation of the law of "the survival of the fittest."—From *Nebraska State Horticultural Report*.

Plum Trees on Plum Roots.

Please don't forget that our plum trees are on plum roots, which are far ahead of peach roots, will last as long again; that our large size trees are extra large and fine, that our general size plum trees are as good as can be bought, and that Abundance, Burbank, Lombard, Bradshaw and York State are excellent varieties.

Note our special prices for Abundance Japan Plum.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



PRICE of trees, 4 to 5ft., well branched, each 15c.; \$1.50 per 12; \$11 per 100. 5 to 6 feet trees, 20c. each; \$2 per 12, \$15 per 100. Extra large trees, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.

Notes on Plums from Leading Authorities.

Believes in the Japanese Plums.—I would plant Japanese varieties. The best known are Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma, named in the order of ripening. Abundance and Satsuma must be thinned severely to secure the best fruit. Burbank will carry a larger crop and mature successfully.

H. L. FAIRCHILD.

Connecticut.

Whoever plants Japan plum trees generally has fair crops for several years after the trees commence bearing. If anyone has time to give a little attention to plum trees, by shaking off the plum weevil before it has deposited its egg, or perhaps by spraying the trees with the various solutions recommended, it is very easy to get a crop of plums; but labor of this kind is usually not convenient, except where there are large orchards and one person can be employed regularly and continuously to do the work. It is by regular attention of this kind that the plum growers of New York State have made the culture of that fruit so profitable.—*Meehan's Monthly*.

Most of the Japanese plums keep for several days, and some of them even for two weeks, after they are ripe. Satsuma is one of the best keepers known in the North.

Altogether the Japanese plums constitute the most important type of fruit introduced into North America during the last quarter of a century, and they should receive careful tests in all parts of the country.

L. H. BAILEY.

Abundance.

Fruit, large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. For canning it is also excellent. Its season is early in August in this State, adding to its special value. The editor of *The Rural New Yorker* writes: "From one little Abundance tree we picked 10 pecks of fruit. The quality is excellent. When fully ripe they are full of juice. The flesh is tender and there is mingled with the plum a peach flavor that is refreshing and agreeable." That the Abundance proves to be about all that is claimed for it, seems now a settled fact. It is to us a blessing and a revelation—a blessing that we may enjoy plums of our own raising, and a revelation in that we have never before been able to raise plums because of the curculio. August 4th, '95, the *Rural New Yorker* says: "The Abundance Japan Plum tree on our grounds is a sight to behold. The branches are wreaths of fruit, and they as well as the tree itself, are held up by props and ropes. For twenty years on and off, the R. N. Y. has tried so-called curculio-proof plums. We have never used insecticides or jarred the trees to destroy them, and we have never before had a crop of plums. Plums are not raised in the vicinity simply because the people are not willing to put themselves to the trouble of jarring the trees, and they know from experience that they cannot raise plums without doing so. Now here we have the Abundance loaded down with beautiful fruit, while not a precaution has been taken to destroy the curculio. Blessed be the Abundance! It is well named."

"Upon my grounds is an Abundance plum. It has been heavily loaded with fruit, while others of European plums have been almost complete failures so far as fruit is concerned. Why the Japan plum should succeed when the others failed, may not be satisfactorily explained; but with me it has been a more sure and constant bearer, and the fruit has been less troubled by the curculio and by the plum rot, than the varieties of the domestic plums."—C. H. P., in *Country Gentleman*.

Plum Seedlings. Imported stocks, ready for shipment after March 1st. 1st class.

PRICE, \$1 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.

Mr. J. H. Hale is satisfied that the Japan plum in Georgia will form a more profitable market fruit even than peaches. The trees are strong growers and come into bearing a year after planting; in two years they yield half a bushel each, and more, of course as they grow older.

"Looking over the field of fruits, I think the most notable advance has been with plums. That the Japanese sorts are of great value is beyond doubt. Besides their excellent quality, they are most healthy growers, and they have proved quite hardy as far North as the vicinity of Lake Ontario, where many sorts have been successfully fruited."

—Editor *Meehan's Monthly*.

Abundance, etc., in Missouri.

I have already astonished the natives here with my Abundance and Burbank plums I got from you three years ago. Some of the trees have four bushels of fruit on them. Parties come for miles to see them and I expect to send three orders to you for trees next spring. They all want Abundance and Burbank. But closer times to get money I never saw.—E. J. King, Mo.

We have a few medium sized Abundance and Burbank Plum trees on Peach roots. **PRICE, 10 cents each; \$1 per 12. No other on Peach roots. Ask for these on Peach roots if you want them.**



Satsuma Japan Plum.

The fruit is rather large, sometimes two inches in diameter or more; form nearly round; cavity shallow; stem short and stout; suture distinct; surface a little rough with slight bloom; dots dark brown, distinct, numerous; color dark purplish black; skin almost tough; flesh firm, juicy, dark purple; medium; stone small, plump, adhering to flesh; flavor rather tart, peculiar; quality best.

Mr. J. H. Hale gives it as his opinion that the Japanese plum will in a few years revolutionize plum cultivation in Connecticut, and that this delicious fruit will become as abundant and cheap in the home and the market as apples or peaches.

PRICES, first class trees, 20 cts. each:
\$2 per 12; \$15 per 100. Extra large, 25
cts. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—We have received the trees in fine condition. Thanks.

H. CHABANNE,
 Pennsylvania.

Other Varieties—Always Good.

The Japan Varieties of plums are claiming the attention of every fruit grower, but *planters should not forget that the good old varieties are just as good as they ever were.* Any good points about a recently introduced variety does not detract from the old variety. Lombard, Bradshaw and other grand old varieties will be planted by the hundred and by the thousand as long as plums are known. Not forgetting the prunes which are a very valuable species to plant.



Burbank Japan Plum.

The fruit is of medium size, rarely more than 1½ inches in diameter. In form roundish conical, tapering to a blunt point opposite the stem; stem stout, one-half inch long; suture, almost wanting; surface smooth, with but little bloom; scattering dots and streaks of russet sometimes apparent; dots numerous, brown and very small; color, reddish purple over rich yellow, which often shows through in patches; skin of medium thickness, tender and peels from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh amber yellow, tender, juicy; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic; quality best; stone small, plump, adhering to flesh.—H. E. VAN DEMAN.

This ripens later than the Early Abundance. There are few or none of the Japanese plums so far generally tested, that have proven of so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proved it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. Certainly it will endure the winters as far north as the central parts of New York and Iowa.

PRICES, first-class trees, 20 cents each:
\$2 per 12; \$15 per 100; extra large at
25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

Red June (Japan) Plum.

This is the best of the very early Japan plums in quality, beauty and shipping qualification, hardness and productiveness. Trees of Red June are scarce and high priced, but plant at least one.

C. A. GREEN.

PRICE, medium size, 50 cts. each.

Don't Neglect the Plum Tree.

I would rather neglect any other tree than the plum, but none should be neglected. With good soil and culture the plum grows vigorously, the bark is smooth and bright and usually healthy. With neglect the trunks are rough and gnarly, sprouts shoot out from the trunks, the tops are uneven, with some dead branches, and often affected with black knots, but still fruitful. I do not often find plum trees with any life left that does not attempt to give a harvest. Lowish land will produce plums if well drained. No fruit should be planted on low, wet undrained land. Soil inclined to clay is the best, and uplands as well or better than low lands. I am not in favor of low lands for fruit. Yet they often give excellent results.

Our Experience with Plums.

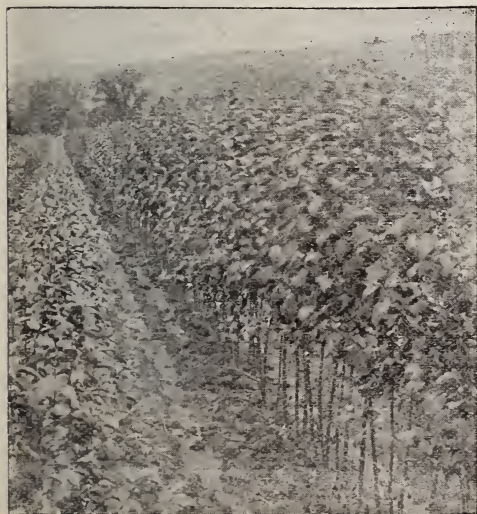
After many years' experience in growing fruit for market we have come to the conclusion that Plum trees are a good investment. Year after year our trees have been loaded with fruit. We have had no difficulty in disposing of it at good prices.

The Willard Japan Plum.

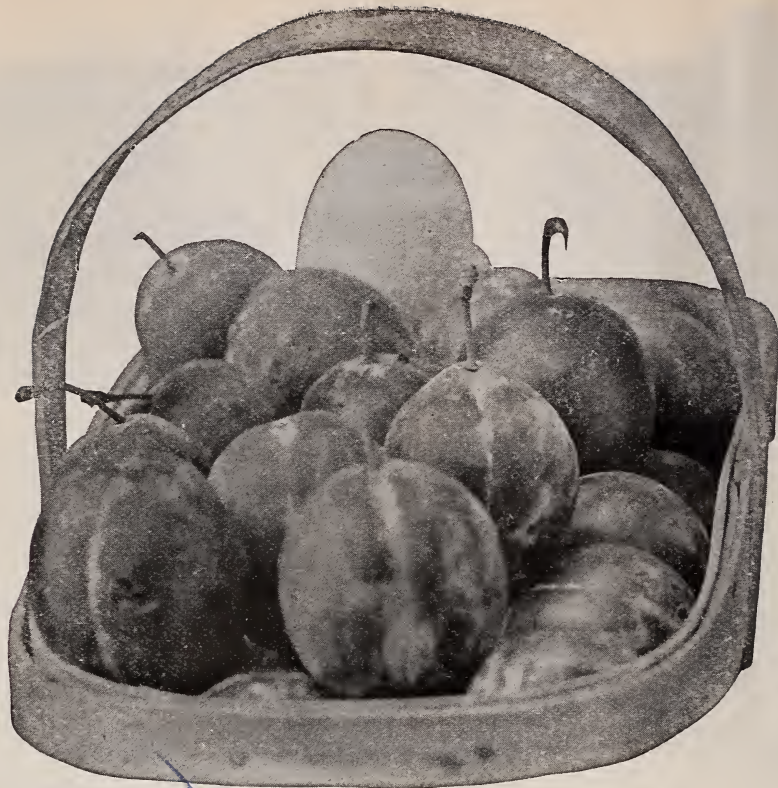
The new Japan Plum, *Extra Early*, being the first plum to ripen of all the plums yet introduced.

PRICES, 25 cts. each: \$2.50 per 12.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A BLOCK OF JAPAN PLUM IN THE NURSERY.



York State Prune.

AS GROWN IN LARGE ORCHARDS NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

York State Prune.

In one sense this is a new prune and in another it is not. It has been largely grown in New York State, where large orchards may be seen at the present day in fruiting, but I am not aware of any orchards in existence outside of this State; it is a chance seedling, evidently a cross between the German Prune and the Fellenberg (Italian Prune). It combines the good qualities of both of above varieties; it is shaped like a prune, much larger than German Prune, skin dark blue covered with bloom, long stalk, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet and of superior qualities, separates freely from the stone and ripens about the first of October; the tree is a vigorous upright grower and bears heavily at an early age. This excellent variety of plum is no experiment, since it has been so extensively grown and its good qualities tested.

It originated as follows: In a settlement largely of German people, the German prune was extensively grown, propagated from seed. These good people assumed that the seed would produce German Prunes without variation. This is one of the seedlings which varied from its parent materially, more closely resembling the Fellenberg than the German Prune. The fact that it was grown in an orchard on the supposition that it was a German Prune is the reason for its having been somewhat disseminated under that name. But the German Prune is a slow and struggling grower in the nursery, while the York State Prune is vigorous and upright, which was the first indication that the planter perceived that it was a different variety. 2,000,000 pounds of Fellenberg Plums, (Italian Prunes) were grown last year in Washington State, showing the popularity of the prune.

A prominent New York State fruit grower writes as follows: "I have a large orchard in full bearing of York State Prunes, and in the same orchard 20 Fellenberg (Italian Prunes). The Italian Prunes in shape and color are the same as York State, but are much smaller than the York State.

I am not sure that the Fellenberg has the shipping and keeping qualities of the York State. I much prefer the York State to the Fellenberg for market purposes. York State will average a third larger than German Prune. Fruit of York State is large, dark blue, covered with delicate bloom, very attractive in appearance, rich and juicy in quality, free stone. *I have 185 trees in full bearing.*

A former president of the American Association of Nurserymen writes: "The York State Prune is unquestionably a seedling of German Prune. It is larger than German Prune, resembling in size more nearly the Fellenberg. It is prune shaped, good size and a splendid seller. I never saw a handsomer sight than an orchard of York State Prunes in full bearing at South Byron, N. Y. German Prune is a poor grower in the Nursery, while York State is a strong growing variety.

PRICES, for large trees of York State Prunes, 50c. each; 2 year, medium size, 35c., and 2 year 4 ft. trees, 18c. each.

German Prune.

Medium oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree moderately vigorous and very productive. One of the best. September.

Profit in Growing Prunes.—There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. They were introduced in this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only market for them. But the prune as a fruit for drying has entirely surpassed the plum, and though it is always dried whole, the seed is not troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, there will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.—*Am. Cultivator.*



LOMBARD.—NOTICE SPRAY OF LOMBARD IN BOY'S HAND.
IT IS A SAMPLE BRANCH.

The above photograph was taken by Joseph A. Hagan, of Indiana. It represents an orchard of Lombard, Abundance, Niagara, Saratoga and German Prune bought of Green's Nursery Company the spring of 1891. He says all the trees bore this year. He has been an annual purchaser of us ever since, and has just sent in an order for 125 more plum trees.

Bradshaw.

A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; *very productive*, valuable for market.

This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it. It is becoming better known each year and is a great favorite for home use on account of its fine quality and for market, for the reason that it is possessed of *great beauty and large size*, and is enormously productive.



Imperial Gage.
—Medium to large, oval, greenish; one of the best. August.

Pond's Seedling.—Large, light red, productive. September.

Prunus Simoni.
—(Apricot plum.)—Medium to large, brick red color. Bears very young.

Reine Claude.
—(Bavay's Green Gage.)—Round, greenish, marked with red in the sun; a great favorite.

Saratoga.—Much like the good old Lombard.

Shipper's Pride.—Large, round, purple, excellent.

Lombard.

The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not even grow; it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds 5 years of age being as large again as some other varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive. My experience has been that it *outyields most other varieties*, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one-half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season, August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, as it is one of the most vigorous growers, and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety anyway, and should be planted more or less in all gardens and orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop every time there are plums, and often when some other varieties fail.

C. A. GREEN, DEAR SIR:—In spring of 1890 I purchased Lombard and Bradshaw Plum trees. The soil being light and sandy, I dug holes wider and deeper than necessary, drew heavy top soil and put in before setting the trees. I put plenty of ashes and manure on top of the ground and planted it to corn, as I have every year since, and have kept the ground well cultivated. The trees commenced to bear in 1892, and this year I had over *thirty bushels* of plums. People came from afar to see the trees, and it was truly a wonderful sight. The limbs touched the ground—they were so loaded. After the blossoms commenced to fall I sprayed the trees with Paris Green for about six weeks. I shipped my plums to Minneapolis, Minn., and received \$2.00 and \$2.50 per bushel.

A. M. SMITH,
Mich.

Oct. 23, 1894.

Additional Varieties.

Notice price of the following is higher than for others. See page 19.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, oval, yellow; rich.

Geuii.—Very large, deep purple. Early September.

Shropshire Damson.—Small, blue, very productive.

Fellemburg.—(Italian Prune.)—A fine, late plum; oval, purple, juicy, delicious; fine for drying; productive. Season September.

Moore's Arctic.—Dark blue, hardy, productive.

Niagara.—(See next page.)

Spaulding.—A fine canning plum; large, yellowish green.

Wild Goose.—A native plum. Early and good.

Yellow Egg.—Large; egg shaped, good and productive. August.



The Hale Japan Plum.



Niagara Plum.

Mr. Hale, the Peach King, says that this is the most vigorous tree of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Superb in quality, fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in market.

Prof. L. H. Bailey says of the Hale Plum: "A very handsome large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japanese Plums."

This is strong testimony as to the superior quality of the Hale Plum—"the best in quality of all Japan Plums." Luther Burbank, in a letter to us says: "No one who has ever tested the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior to the Hale."

Imperial Gage may approach but cannot surpass it in deliciousness of flavor. It is beautiful in appearance, will keep two or three weeks after being picked, and best of all, it comes late, just after the rush of peaches and other Plums is all over, and will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit.

PRICE. Trees are now offered for first time at extremely low price of \$1 each.

This plum, comparatively new, has become exceedingly popular through western New York where it originated. It is a very early plum and particularly valuable for this reason. It is a red plum, large size, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualifications. It bears enormous crops of fruit with great regularity. No one will be disappointed in planting the Niagara Plum, either for home use or for market. The tree is an upright grower, vigorous and healthy. I recently visited a plum grower in Niagara county, who was shipping one thousand baskets daily of the Niagara plum. He informed me that it was bringing the highest price in the market and was a veritable gold mine to him.

Prunus Pissardi.—An ornamental plum, producing fruit. The most striking ornamental fruit tree grown. **Price, 4 to 5 ft., 25c. each.** See description in ornamental pages.

Plums are splendid dessert fruit and the finer and newer varieties are of rich and luscious flavor. Next to the peach and pear for kitchen use they are highly esteemed, and for tarts, pies, and for canning, no fruit is equal to the plum. For eating out of hand the plum should hang on the tree until perfectly ripe, and the fruit is always better flavored and much richer if the trees have a sunny exposure.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—The plants, vines, &c., at hand in the finest of shape. It is a pleasure to do business with a firm that does business as you do. Everything was strictly as represented and would have went through to the coast in perfect condition.

Yours, W. T. STAUP, Colorado.

Prices of Plum Trees.

ALL ON PLUM ROOTS:

FIRST CLASS, 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft., 18c. each, \$1.80 per 12, \$12 per 100.

EXTRA SIZE, 6 to 7 ft., 20c. each, \$2.25 per 12, \$15 per 100.

THE VARIETIES OFFERED AT ABOVE PRICES ARE:

BRADSHAW, LOMBARD, Shipper's Pride, GERMAN PRUNE, Pond's Seedling, Saratoga, Imperial Gage, Prunus Simoni, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg,

PRICES OF ADDITIONAL VARIETIES:

1st class, 5 to 6 ft. size, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12, \$15 per 100.

EXTRA SIZE, 6 to 7 ft., 30c. each, \$3 per 12.

VARIETIES AS FOLLOWS:

Coe's Golden Drop, Geuili, Shropshire Damson, Fellemburg, Moore's Arctic, Niagara, Spaulding, Wild Goose.

FOR PRICE OF JAPAN PLUMS, Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma and Willard, also York State Prune, and a new Plum, "The Hale," see prices with descriptions.



"We have called, sir, knowing that you design planting a large orchard, to ask if you know where is the best place to buy trees, etc.?" See page 27 for reply.

Plums as Others See Them.

Lombard Plum.

I suppose it is unnecessary to extol the virtues of this well-known variety, but I so often see others planting orchards with other varieties that it must be many do not yet understand what they want. An orchard of good Lombard trees will yield results satisfactory to any one. I do not mean to advise that no other varieties should be planted. This is a mistake in any fruit orchard. But the Lombard should be in the majority. It stands, in my estimation, at the high-water mark. Three varieties of plum trees should at least be planted in every plum orchard, and for general market use none better can be found than the Lombard, Niagara and Damson.

The Shropshire Damson is a splendid market plum. It is a small, blue plum, and rather coarse to suit the writer's taste, but it sells well and is a very prolific bearer. A garden of these trees will pay any one. The Lombards are the most desirable market plums going, and with a little proper care the trees can be kept free from disease.—*German town Telegraph.*

Plum Orchards.

Since the fruit-growers of Western New York have proved by their works that plums can be grown as a profitable crop, there is a great deal of interest displayed on all sides in the setting out of trees. It is not alone because of the success in that region that this interest is awakened. The apparent immunity of the Japanese sorts from injury by the curculio has displayed to many an opportunity to have the fruit again, they were so long debarred from. It will be a matter of surprise to a great many persons to learn that some of the most successful of those who grow plums for market, do not depend on spraying, nor on Japanese sorts to get a crop, yet have been sending to market annually great quantities of fruit. Their reliance has been in jarring the trees, an old-time remedy which they have found entirely efficient. Between the three things, jarring, spraying and planting sorts to a great extent curculio proof, there is certainly room for hope for the one who plants plums. The growers referred to above value the Reine Claude as one of the best of all kinds for their purpose. It is similar to the old Green Gage, but is a larger fruit. With this are grown such sorts as the Damson, German prune, Burbank and Grand Duke, all sorts valued for shipping long distances, as well as for good flavor. There is, certainly, a great deal to encourage those who propose to try to grow plums in the favorable reports from those who have been growing them for the past few years.—*Practical Farmer.*

A Lady Fruit Grower Talks About Plums.

About half of our trees are Lombards, the remainder are Yellow Egg, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damsons, Imperial Gage, Bradshaws and Geuli (we have since added the later varieties, but they have not come into bearing). The first trees that came into bearing was the Lombards two years ago. We picked then eight bushels; this year every tree of the original one hundred was loaded. They were trimmed—all we had the heart to cut away, and according to instructions as near as it was possible, not having had experience and not knowing the

consequence of an over-loaded tree. But now, after having had the experience we will follow the Fruit Grower's instructions to the letter. We have already harvested two hundred bushels of fine plums and have forty-four bushels ordered, and have still enough plums on the trees to fill orders and have refused to take orders for almost two hundred bushels that we had calls for, not wishing to take any more orders until present orders are delivered. They have been a little slow in ripening the last few days, hence the delay. Canton is a city of thirty-eight thousand inhabitants. Owing to the hard times and scarcity of money we thought the grocery stores could not handle the plums to our satisfaction, so we concluded to sell direct to the consumer. We secured space in the finest tea store in the city where between market hours we could handle our own plums, take orders and deliver. We put out a striking and attractive sign that announced "Crowl's Home Grown Plums." Also streamers from our wagons with Crowl's Plums, in large letters. Also advertised judiciously and we found that the consumer prefers to buy direct from the producer—and with our present success we feel sure our reputation has been established—by having fine fruit, good measure and prompt delivery at the time agreed upon. We had the pleasure of sending a basket of assorted plums to our townsman, Major William McKinley, Presidential nominee, and the fruit was such that would have been a delight to Charles A. Green, who is a competent judge of fine fruit. Now my article may not seem complete without touching upon the financial part. Our plums were sold for from one to three dollars per bushel, but very few at one dollar, more at three. Our aim has been accomplished, we have God's best gifts to man. Yours for the continued prosperity of Green's Fruit Grower.—(Mrs.) E. T. Crowl, O.

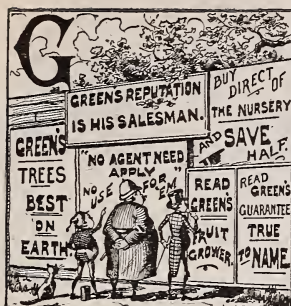
Plums in Delaware.

I had quite a crop of Japan plums. From 150 Abundance, 10 Ogon and 10 Kelsey trees, I shipped 3,992 eight pound baskets, or 31,936 pounds of fruit. On the same ground, between the trees, I have 1,200 currant bushes, from which I picked 956 quarts of currants. The plums and currants netted me \$650—all from 1½ acres of ground. The plum trees have been set five years, and the currants four years.—*L. E. Anthony, Delaware.*

Many Plums.—A leading plum grower of Geneva, New York, picked and marketed last season 40,000 eight pound baskets of plums, says *The Rural New Yorker*.

Cherries.

Fruit growers have been agreeably surprised at the high prices realized this year for cherries. Eating cherries have sold from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket, and the sour varieties have remained in the neighborhood of \$1.00. Yet the crop was never better in the Niagara district than it has been this year. Cherry trees are becoming scarcer every year throughout the country where fruit-growing is not made a specialty. Towns and villages have not been able to secure their supplies from local sources, and have had to draw from more distant centers; so that growers of the Niagara peninsula are having a wider and more distant market to supply with this luscious and indispensable fruit.—*Farm Review.*



YES

We Employ No Agents.

We can give you bargains in trees and plants for Spring planting, such as correspond with prices of farm products. Make your plans now for planting an orchard and note our prices. Such

This "Catalogue and Price List" is our only salesman. There are no "middlemen"—jobbers, drummers, agents, or retailers—to add to the cost. The goods go direct from the producer to the consumer, and our terms are strictly cash with order. On these lines we claim that we can and do, give better trees, etc., for the same money than others in the trade. The description of the goods is clear and without exaggeration and can be relied on in every case. We refer to Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., (by permission) or to any Mercantile Agency.

SEEDLINGS.

For Grafting and Budding.

Apple, Pear Plum and Cherry, Also Angers Quince Cuttings, all finely rooted, No. 1 stock, at the following prices:

	100	1000
Apple Seedlings, 1st size.....	\$0 85	\$ 6 00
2d ".....	70	5 00
Pear.....	1 25	12 00
Plum, (Myrobolan).....	1 00	7 50
Cherry, (Mahaleb).....	1 00	7 50
Quince, (Angers).....	1 50	11 00

If any above seedlings are desired by mail add 50c. per 100 to above prices, for all except apples, 2d size; for these add 25c. per 100 only. See mail page for prices by the dozen. Apple Seedlings ready for shipment at any time now on, others ready after March 1st.

Our seedlings are first-class and suitable for budding or grafting as desired. When ordering apple seedlings, specify whether same are needed long or branched roots. The long roots are generally used for piece root grafting, and the branched for whole root grafting or planting for budding the following summer.

50 at half the price of 100: 500 at half the price of 1000.

There is no way of improving farm property so cheaply as to have it filled with the choicest fruit. Its cultivation can and will be a delight rather than a burden.

prices will not continue long. Plant now and be prepared for higher prices of both fruit and trees which will come within the next few years. If money is hard to get, remember that we offer a superior grade of four to five feet Cherry, Plum and Pear trees, vigorous, fresh dug, and healthy, at unheard of prices. See 2nd page of cover of this catalogue.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Frosted Trees.—Sometimes in the early spring and late fall, boxes or bales may be slightly frozen en route to their destination.

Patrons should never worry about this. Always put the box or bale in a cold cellar, well covered with blankets, to thaw out in the natural way, or bury it entirely in earth, without disturbing the trees in the box or bale. In a week or less you will find the stock in perfect condition. In no case take the trees into a warm atmosphere.

Dried up Trees.—It sometimes happens that a portion of the trees in bale or box may appear dried. In this case bury the trees, root and branch in moist soil, and in two or three days (in nearly every instance) the whole lot will be found bright and fresh, and in proper condition for setting.

Does this Catalogue interest you? If it does, it would probably interest brother John, or friend Charles: send us their addresses and we will mail them one.

The Fruit Grower. Have you seen it? Send for a copy, if not. One subscriber says it is worth \$50 a year to him.

DISTANCE APART FOR PLANTING TREES AND PLANTS.

During the year we received hundreds of letters from our friends asking for information concerning "distance apart to plant, etc." The following has been prepared especially as an answer to these inquiries. But please remember that below is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, "unchangeable." If your soil is especially deep and strong, a greater distance between each tree (especially apples) or plants may be considered best. It is better to plant the trees in a permanent apple orchard, further apart than would seem necessary, and grow dwarf pears, plums, or other fruits between them for 10 or 20 years, or until the apple trees need all the soil.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes.....	7 to 16 " in rows.
Currents and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches or dwarf pears in between. By the time the apples require the ground, the peaches or pears can be removed.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	430
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	68
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	121
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	174
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	272
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	484

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Peaches and Their Culture.

Plant in good, mellow soil, about two inches deeper than when growing in nursery rows. Every peach branch at planting should be cut on close to the body, and the body cut back, leaving only a stick or stub two feet above the roots, which should have all broken or bruised pieces cut off. When growth begins sprouts will come out all along up the body. All of these should be rubbed off, except three or four that must be allowed to grow to form the main branches of the future tree. By proper selection of what sprouts to preserve, the tree may be formed of any desired style of head; these new branches will grow from three to five feet the first season, and so make a much stronger and better formed tree than could have been possible had not the top been all cut away when planted. Continued cultivation from early to late has been found the best for peach orchards, beginning with the blooming of the trees. Orchards that were not cultivated until June produce fruit, but its size was not nearly as large as those cultivated early. The fruit is mostly handled by shipping associations and the cost of grading, packing, packages and marketing is 18½ to 20 cents per bushel. One of the most profitable methods in peach culture is proved to be that of thinning the fruit in its early stages. There is much less strain upon the tree, the fruit is more uniform in size, and much larger and finer than where not thinned.

No fruit sells quicker, none is more enticing, none more healthful than the peach. It is the most beautiful, most tempting and luscious of all northern fruits. There is no fruit marketed which brings a higher price than well grown peaches. Peaches will succeed in either sandy or clayey loam, if properly cultivated. Peaches will not thrive in uncultivated soil, nor in very hard clay. Much has been learned about peach culture within the past few years. Planters should take care to select land for peaches, where it is naturally or artificially drained. A peach tree on the top of bleak hill will stand many more degrees of freezing than one in a low lying, wet location.

Prices of Peach Trees.

FIRST CLASS TREES, 3 to 4 ft. 12 cents each; \$1.25 per 12; \$8.00 per 100.

EXTRA SIZE TREES, 4 to 5 ft. or more 18 cents each; \$1.60 per 12; \$10 per 100.

At these Prices we make a specialty of Early Crawford, Hill's Chili, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump.

We also offer (a limited stock) of Crosby, Champion, Crawford Late, Early York, Foster, Salway Smock, Shoemaker, Wheatland, Wonderful, Yellow St. John, Honest John and Sweetwater.

PRICES OF THESE, first class trees, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 12.

FOR PRICES OF ELBERTA and TRIUMPH (NEW) PEACHES SEE NEXT PAGE.

That fresh, ripe, home-grown fruit is more attractive, of better quality and more healthful than poorly ripened, many times handled store fruit, needs no argument to prove; that it is worth much more to the consumer, who therefore can afford to pay a higher price for it, can be easily demonstrated.

Peaches sell well from the peddlers' wagon. No trouble to dispose of them if you produce more than is needed for the home supply.

Only the strong, healthy, vigorous branches are left to bear leaves and flowers by the expert peach grower.

Wash for Peach Trees.—We usually wash our peach trees in May with a solution composed of 15 pounds of potash to a 48 gallon cask of water and 1 quart of crude carbolic acid, and lime enough to make a good paste. We have used cotton hull ashes for a wash, but it burned the trees some. A bushel of ashes was put in a barrel of water and applied in May. The acid, potash and lime wash is so offensive to borers that we have but a small percentage of them.—J. H. HALE, Connecticut.

Cherry trees, \$5.75 per 100; plum trees, \$2.75 per 100; dwarf pear trees, \$6.00 per 100; standard pear trees, \$7.50 per 100; apple trees, \$6.00 per 100. Our largest trees come a little higher. (See Bargain List on page 2 of cover.)

What Sizes of Peaches to Buy?

We answer. If you live in Washington State, buy the June budded. If you live in other States near us, in planting quite a number of trees, plant the 3 to 4 ft. size. If you need just a few trees for the garden or orchard, perhaps the extra size 4 to 5 ft. trees will please you best. We make a specialty of the first class 3 to 4 ft. size.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—The stock I ordered of you is all O. K. I got 59 trees of your apple, plum, cherry and peach trees; every one are alive and doing nicely. I have invited 10 or 15 of my neighbors in to see these trees and every one of them said it was the finest they ever saw come from a nursery. The trees was packed in splendid shape. I got a small order of * * * * * this spring; the trees I got of him cost me 75c. each, the same tree I got of you for 15c. and your trees were nicer than I got of him.

CHAS. R. SAFFORD,
Indiana.



—The Journal, New York.

Yes, Gentlemen, the place to buy trees is at Rochester, N. Y., and of Green's Nursery Co. I know it, and I see by the expression of your faces that you all know it. (See Bargain List on page 2 of cover.)



TRIUMPH PEACH.

Triumph Peach.

This is claimed to be the earliest peach in the world, and, most remarkable of all, nearly a freestone variety. Up to this time all early peaches have been cling-stones, and the hope of fruit growers has been that a new variety must be discovered which was early and parted freely from the pit. This seems to have been secured in the Triumph. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Pres. American Pomological Society, seems to have great confidence in this peach and has ordered several thousand trees. He says it has many merits, being of large size, attractive in appearance, very early, with yellow flesh and skin, which will cause it to bring a good price. Hon. S. B. Hedges, U. S. Pomologist, says it is of good size, fine quality, rich yellow color, beautiful crimson cheeks, and valuable owing to earliness.

"It ripens with the Alexander, and is more than one-half larger. The tree is vigorous, hardy,

and attractive," says J. H. Hale, the peach king. This variety is highly spoken of by T. V. Munson, Texas; David Baird, New Jersey; Hoopes Bros., Pa.; Meyer & Son, Delaware; T. R. Taft, Michigan Agricultural College and others. Charles Downing, the noted author and horticulturist, said: "A freestone as large, handsome, early and good in quality as the Alexander would be worth a million dollars to the public. I think in time with careful breeding, you will obtain this early yellow peach." We have it in the Triumph.

PRICE, 35c. each; \$3.50 per 12. Small size, 25 cents each.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—The box of trees came through all right. Was only three days on the way. They were in fine condition and were a fine lot of trees.

G. S. HECKMAN,
Indiana.

June Budded Peach Trees.

June budded peach trees are nice, small trees; very desirable for patrons located on the Pacific Coast, and far distant States. We offer a few varieties only.

Elberta, Crawford Early, Hill's Chili and the New Triumph.

These trees can be sent by mail if desired, at 2 cents per tree added to the following prices.

We express and mail many thousands of these June budded peach trees every spring.

PRICES OF JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES: CRAWFORD EARLY, 8 cents each; 85 cents per 12; \$5 per 100.

CROSBY, 8 cents each, 85 cents per 12, \$5 per 100.

HILL'S CHILI, 8 cents each; 85 cents per 12.

ELBERTA, 10 cents each; \$1 per 12; \$7.50 per 100.

TRIUMPH, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



PORTION OF BRANCH OF ELBERTA.

More Peaches and Prices.

Mountain Rose.—Large, roundish; skin whitish; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good, freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. An excellent early market variety. It is a great favorite in all peach-growing localities, not only for home use, but for market.

Old Mixon Free.—Large, greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early. A noble peach.

Stump the World.—A New Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good sized and fine quality. Very productive. End of September.

Hill's Chili.—Very much esteemed in some localities because of its hardiness and productiveness.

Crosby.—A hardy variety, but unless thinned fruit does not reach large size.

FIRST CLASS TREES, 3 to 4 ft. 12 cents each; \$1.25 per 12; \$8 per 100.

EXTRA SIZE TREES, 4 to 5 ft. or more 18 cents each; \$1.60 per 12; \$10 per 100.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—I received the rose bushes all O. K. They were fine. Thanks. Yours truly,

W. G. HARRIS,
Michigan.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Received the plants in good condition, May the 11th. Yours truly,

MARY KRAMPER,
Nebraska.



SURPRISING

Prices for Cherry trees \$5.75 per 100; Plum trees \$7.25; Dwarf Pear \$6.00; Apple \$6.00 per 100. Catalogue, also copy of "Fruit Grower" free.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,

Rochester, N. Y.

See Bargain List page two of Cover.

The Elberta Peach.

PRICE OF TREES, first class, 3 to 4 ft. 18 cents each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100. Extra size, 4 to 5 ft. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

The Elberta is a grand variety. Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Season, medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford.

The Elberta has been largely planted by ones and by thousands, and is now growing in every peach growing State. It is a very valuable variety for home use or market. We quote what others say of it:

"The Elberta is doing finely. It marks an era in peach culture as great as the Concord grape did in grape culture. It is large, handsome and of uniform size and very excellent quality.—*Mich. Hort. Report.*

"The Elberta is one of the most hardy of all peaches and one of the most sure to bear large crops of handsome, marketable fruit.—J. H. HALE, Conn.

"The Elberta peach matured this year in some Denver, Colorado, dooryards. One city man picked 200 perfect and luscious Elberta peaches from a tree set out three years ago.—*Field and Farm.*

"Our fruit company picked thirty thousand bushels of the Elberta peaches from twenty-five thousand trees in one week, all handsome and of large size, less than 1 per cent. being defective or small.—N. H. ALBAUGH, Ohio.

"On July 20 received a small basket. They averaged nine inches in their longer and nearly that in their shorter circumference. The flesh is thick, very juicy, melting and of good quality.—*Rural New Yorker.*

"Some kinds of fruit seem to insure permanent popularity, which is a sign of their value. The Elberta peach is one of these. It seems rather to grow in popularity—as the years roll by. It is the most desirable of all the yellow flesh peaches—Crawford's Yellow excepted. Possibly some of its popularity comes from its high coloring. It is one of the darkest yellow of all, in this respect approaching the nectarine.—*Meehan's Monthly.*

"J. H. Hale of Connecticut, planted 60,000 Elberta in a planting of 100,000 trees. I have grown it and recognized its value for several years.—CHAS. A. GREEN.

PRICES OF ELBERTA, first class trees, 3 to 4 ft. 18 cents each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12 per 100. Extra size, 4 to 5 ft. 25 cents each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100. (June-budded trees nice by mail at 10 cents each: \$1 per doz.)

Additional Varieties.—Our supply is limited and the prices are higher.

PRICES, first class trees, 15 cents each: \$1.50 per 12.

Champion, Early York, Foster, Salway, Smock, Shoemaker, Wonderful, Wheatland, Yellow St. John, Honest John, Sweetwater.

When ordering these additional varieties of peaches please name a second choice so that we can fill your orders without any delays or omissions.

Crawford's

Early.

A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Of the older and well known varieties, especially for market purposes, it is a leader. See prices page 27.

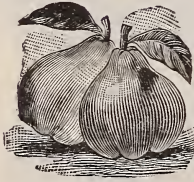




PICKING ALASKA QUINCES.

It is not difficult to grow quince trees and have an abundance of this fruit. Its price is always a paying one, and no kind of fruit is more certain to produce a full crop. If quinces are grown in a single row the trees can be set as near or as far apart as the planter may choose, but in setting an orchard 12 feet apart, each way, will be found all right, as the distance apart will warrant space for cross-cultivation, and harvesting the fruit and yet the trees will be near enough together to afford shelter to each other, from the hottest sun in summer and the severest cold in winter.

The Alaska Quince.



The more we see of this quince the more we value it. It is a comparatively new quince introduced by us some years ago. Our special claims for this valuable new variety are its *early bearing, productiveness, earliness and hardness*. It is a beautiful quince in shape and color, and of a large size. Its equal has never been seen for early bearing. We have frequently noticed trees from one-year buds last season that were borne to the ground with one or more perfect specimens, while three-year trees were loaded. We marketed fruit picked from three-year-old trees in the nursery row. We offer this variety with confidence. Give good culture on rich soil and it will delight you.

Price, strong branched trees, 50c. each.

ANGER'S Strong-rooted Cuttings just as imported for our own planting, at \$1.50 per 100: \$11 per 1000.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—I received the trees last Saturday, and they were in fine shape. Am well pleased with them. As nice a tree as I have seen. If they don't grow it isn't your fault.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN HATKE,
Kansas.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—Received the trees ordered of you in fine condition. They are the best trees I have ever bought. Thanks. Respectfully,

MR. BEN WATSON,
Illinois.

Quinces and Culture.

The quince delights in a rich loamy soil, and the better the attention and cultivation, the better the returns. Quince trees are planted near the house for use and ornament. No ornamental tree produces a more beautiful effect than does the quince in early summer, with its delightful delicate tinted blossoms, and in fall with its rich golden fruit. This fruit is not generally grown as one might expect, considering the profit there is in the work. It is really a rare thing to see a quince orchard of any size. We find quince trees scattered here and there on the farms, but very rarely a whole orchard devoted entirely to these fruits.

The quince tree is as hardy as most varieties of apples, and can be grown almost anywhere if the root is protected. After a dry fall it will pay to throw water on the ground over the roots of quince trees that are planted where the soil is dry. If this is done just before the ground freezes up, the coating of ice near the surface will prevent deep freezing of the roots. Quince trees are most often planted by farmers in the corners of fences where snow banks lie longest. There is reason for this because the roots are best protected. We have known a number of failures from poverty of soil in a locality where the quince tree properly cared for yields large crops of fine fruit.

Why Rochester trees are best.—We are often asked the question "Why are trees grown in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., better than those in other locations?" Without saying anything detrimental about other tree-growing sections, we will content ourselves by giving some reasons in favor of our own. It is an acknowledged fact, that trees grown in the Lake Ontario region of Western New York have withstood the test of years, and when transplanted to every State in the Union, have proved of unsurpassed vitality, and given good satisfaction to the purchaser. The soil is especially adapted to tree growing, and the first thing noticeable to a stranger is the thrifty appearance and fruit bearing qualities of the trees in this location. Added to the great advantage of soil, comes the climate, and in no place within our knowledge is the temperature so even, or the sun so obscure in winter. The tender tree is never subjected to those sudden and rapid changes caused by bright, warm days, so prevalent in the West, and which will start the sap in February or March, oftentimes to be checked in a few hours by zero weather, and before the young tree has arrived at the age to withstand these reverses, it has become sickly and stunted. For at least three years a tree can stand no great drawbacks, and is governed by nature's laws the same as animal life; it must start out with a constitution, ever to make a fruit-bearing tree. Rochester stands pre-eminently ahead as a fruit-growing district, the same as the great prairies of the West hold their supremacy for the production of corn; and when we see great commercial centers, we know they were not made so through accident, but adaptability. The finest orchards in the West to-day bear evidence of the vitality of Rochester stock, and the greatest of all argument is that the people are satisfied. The millions of trees shipped from here every year shows conclusively that the standing of Rochester trees is unexcelled.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



ONE SIDE OF A PRODUCTIVE ORANGE QUINCE TREE. (FROM PHOTOGRAPH.)

A quince orchard in blossom the first of June is a beautiful sight, and hardly less so are the same trees loaded with their golden fruit in September and October.

There is no fruit on earth that will fill the place of the quince. For flavoring and for jelly it is not excelled, and when baked it is delicious.



The Tree Cranberry.

We make a specialty of this valuable fruit producing ornamental shrub. *It is planted for its blossoms, for its foliage and for its fruit.* It will grow anywhere where planted. We would like to see this valuable fruit-producing and truly ornamental tree or shrub introduced into every garden. For this reason we have lowered the price. It is very productive of fruit which is used for sauce, jellies, etc. We have seen children roaming the swamps over searching for this fruit of the Cranberry for home use. In bush it is very hardy and gives best results on rich black woodland. Its native element is low muck land but it does well, it adapts itself to any fair location. We like it as ornamental, too. "Its beautiful red fruit clings to the branches in winter. When viewed against a background of dark evergreens the effect is most pleasing. They usually grow in clumps, like the lilac, but can be trained into snug little trees with well balanced tops. *Nothing is more showy than the high bush Cranberry, as its brilliant scarlet fruit lights up its heavy foliage.* Beautiful during spring and summer in flower, foliage and habit, and doubly useful for the new charm they develop, as their fruit ripens in autumn."—*Garden and Forest.*

PRICES, Fine, strong, well grown, 2 ft. 15 cts. each: \$1.25 per 12. Extra large fruiting bushes, 20 cts. each; \$2 per 12.

The Orange Quince.

The reliable old favorite.—

Every one is well acquainted with the Orange Quince. Some know it as the Apple Quince. It is a good old variety, never disappointing in the planter—good for home use and for market, and more largely planted than any other variety yet introduced. Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season as it rarely fails to produce a crop.



ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

PRICES OF TREES. Nice stocky trees, 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts each: \$2.00 per 12, \$13.50 per 100. Larger trees, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts each: \$2.50 per 12: \$18.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft. trees, branched, 12 cts each: \$1.00 per 12: \$9.00 per 100.

Apricots.

The Apricot is a delicious fruit. There is a mixture of sweetness and delicacy of flavor with a mild acidity hardly perceptible, and an ambrosial flavor which makes it the most tempting fruit that humanity ever tasted. Many do not know the fruit, therefore have not planted. Some know it, but consider it not hardy enough. It is true that the best apricots are not hardy enough for the severest climate, but generally speaking they are hardy and very productive in the best peach and plum growing localities. A fruit grower who has an ideal fruit farm near Geneva, N. Y., marketed about 2,000 bushels of the fruit the past season. He being about the only heavy shipper of this attractive fruit, he realized excellent prices.

✓ **Harris Apricot.** A new variety grown extensively in New York State, and proving to be very valuable. This apricot is remarkable for size, beauty, earliness and productiveness. It is very hardy, having gone through our most severe winters uninjured. The growth is strong, and trees bear early, in some cases fruiting the second year from planting. The fruit is of the very finest quality, very large, rich yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side. It is a free stone, and usually begins ripening in Western New York July 20.

PRICE of first class trees, 35 cts. each.
Improved Russian Varieties. Price, 25 cents each.

✓ **Dwarf Juneberry.**—Its fruit resembles the huckleberry but is distinct. The fruit is borne in short clusters like the currant; round, reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when ripened. Flavor approaches the huckleberry; a mild, very rich, sub-acid flavor. Bush about height and form of currant.

PRICE, each 10 cts.: \$1 per 12.

Buffalo Berry. Price, 10c. each, \$1 per 12.



THE TREE CRANBERRY.

American Nuts and Nut Culture.

The American Sweet Chestnut.

The American Sweet Chestnut is adapted to a great portion of this country. It is valuable as a nut producing tree, timber and ornamental purposes. To quote from *Garden and Forest*: "The American Sweet Chestnut is one of the few which take rank with the White Oak in majesty and dignity of expression. It grows rapidly and wears a noble expression long before it reaches age. Its top is usually round and dome-like. Its foliage breaks in heavy masses with peculiarly deep and dark shadows. The foliage is glossy and attacked by but few insects. In late summer the light green clusters of burs contrast in a pleasant way with the darker color of the leaves, while in July, while tasseled over with clusters of cream-colored flowers, it is one of the most beautiful of trees. Besides its beauty and its delightful nuts, the chestnut is one of our most valuable timber trees." The nut, although not as large as foreign varieties, is much more toothsome and the trees bear when young. It is not unusual to find fruit in the nursery on trees 5 to 7 years old. The trees will do well on ridges where it would be impracticable to plant other fruit trees that need cultivation. The fruit of the chestnut is so great a favorite that immense prices are paid for it in the market. As high as \$14.00 per bushel has been paid for American Sweet Chestnuts when first brought into New York market. \$8 to \$10 per bushel is the common price.

PRICE OF TREES. 3 to 4 feet, stocky, well branched, 20c. each, \$2 per 12, \$12 per 100.

American Sweet Chestnuts, small, by mail postpaid, at 50c. per 12.

Japan Walnut.—(Seibold's.)



best quality; flavor like a butternut, but less oily and superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a handsome form and need no pruning; mature early; bear young and are more regular and productive than the English Walnut, having an abundance of fibrous roots, it transplants safely. "No tree on our grounds has attracted more attention than the Japan Walnut," says one.

Price of trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25c. each.

Hazelnut.



HAZELNUT.

This is one of the easiest cultured and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere. This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores. Bushes on our grounds produced fruit this season.

Price of strong bushes, 15c. each.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—Trees came to hand yesterday in splendid condition. I am more than pleased with them. They cost me only about one-half as much as trees purchased by me last season and I think are better trees. Thanks. Yours,

A. W. ECKERT,
Ohio.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

The growing of nuts for market and food is increasing, but has by no means reached proportions equal to the demands. Nuts can be used to advantage as a substitute for a part of our meat diet. They furnish oils that are nourishing and fat-producing. If cooked, also, they can enter in many ways into food. Nut puddings and pies are not surpassed by anything but fruit used in the same manner.

E. P. POWELL.

The following from the *Rural New Yorker*, from one of their Colorado subscribers: "I have four acres of tillable land, the other 11 are barren, not even pasture. I do no other business than tend those four acres and sell the product. I support a family of seven, and increase my business a little every year. My first crop of strawberries four years ago, was sold for \$75. My coming crop (estimate low) will bring \$1500. The first year with horseradish, four years ago, brought \$3.50; last year \$300, this present season, so far \$225 with the season not half over. There is every prospect of \$250 more. I also raise bunch stuff, radishes, lettuce, onions, also currants and raspberries."

Some farmers in our home states do not do half as well as this, on 50 to 100 acres of far better land than Colorado land.

C. A. GREEN.

Apple Seedlings. For budding or grafting. Ready for shipment at any date required.

PRICE, 1st size, 85 cents per 100: \$86 per 1000. 2nd size, 70 cents per 100: \$5 per 1000.

Black Walnut.

The common, well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is most beautiful and valuable. It is very productive in nuts, which are much liked by many.

Price of trees, 4 to 5 feet up, 20c. each. BUTTERNUT, Price, 25c. each. ENGLISH WALNUT, Price 35c. each. PECAN, Price, 25c. each.

**GREEN'S
NURSERY Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1870.**



Grape Culture.

Plant a grape vine near the house. Make a trellis for it, it will afford a pleasant shade, and produce an abundance of delicious fruit. Those in good health enjoy it and should eat a few clusters every day if possible. The sick crave for the fruit of the grape vine, and it is prescribed for them when other fruits must not be thought of. On more than one occasion persons have come a long distance to our nurseries to purchase grapes for the sick relative or friend. No home is complete without one or more grape vines. How well I remember the ancient vines that twined their tendrils about the home of my childhood. No ornamental vine is more attractive. It is worth its cost for ornament alone. Grape vines will bear fruit the third year from planting, and will continue to bear for a hundred or more years; hence a grape vine which may cost fifteen or twenty-five cents must be a good investment, planted where it can run over the piazza, over the side of the barn or shed, over the garden fence, or may be to cover some objectionable object, such as a stump or pile of stones. When established it will succeed without any cultivation, in good soil, but should be pruned annually. No home is complete without a dozen or more grape vines. How pleasant to clip off a cluster of fresh, bloom dusted grapes as you walk out in the morning or the evening hour. Grapes are now grown by the hundred acres in many parts of this country. Where large vineyardists sell their crops at moderate prices, the fruit grower who has an acre or less may sell them to his regular patrons at prices very much higher than those secured by owners of large vineyards. This is the case at our Clifton, New York, fruit farm. Such as we have bring more than double the price secured by large growers. With us they are a very profitable crop. Amongst the varieties most largely grown and generally in favor, are the **Concord, Diamond, Delaware, Niagara, Worden, and Brighton.**

We do not offer a long list of varieties of grapes. There are other good ones besides those we offer but we know these we offer to be excellent varieties—these embrace all colors and a long season of ripening. These do well in nearly every grape growing region, and will do well in your garden or vineyard.

We fruit every season thirty or forty varieties and find this list suits us. It is our choice for home or market.

The Worden Grape.

An excellent black grape, both for home use and market. Everyone plants it. It is our main market grape. It is an enormous cropper, and its vines are vigorous enough to ripen such crops, but the more fruit a vine carries the later will it ripen its fruit. Worden is ripe and gone before Concord comes in. It is an early black grape, very large in cluster and berry, of good quality, selling well everywhere. In brief, Worden is an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. If only one grape vine can be planted, plant the Worden.

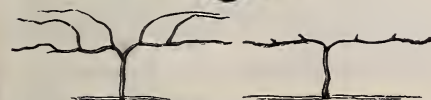
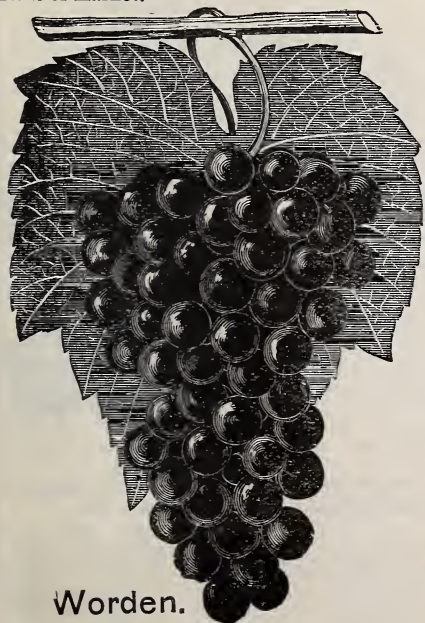
PRICES, 2 years, 10 cents each, 75 cents per 12, \$5 per 100.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—Mail order vines and trees received to-day. I think I know a good thing when I see it and must say for extra nice stock, superior packing, labeling, &c., and close attention to purchasers' request—I mark you up head.

Truly yours,

A. W. K.
Indiana.



TRAINED GRAPEVINES BEFORE PRUNING AND AFTER



A WELL TRAINED GRAPE VINE IN FRUITING.



The Diamond White Grape.

It is an excellent variety for those having only a small garden, or those desiring to plant for market. In growth of vine it is marvelous and seems adapted to all localities where grapes are grown. It is a diamond among grapes. Extremely hardy; vine a vigorous grower; foliage large and healthy. Very prolific in bearing; cluster large and handsome; often shouldered. Color greenish white, turning to an attractive golden tinge at maturity. Berries large, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the peduncle even when very ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. Persons of delicate taste that will not eat such as Niagara, enjoy the Diamond. It keeps well. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted.

Rural New Yorker says: "Mr. F. C. Kevitt, of Athenia, New Jersey, kindly sends us a photograph of a Diamond grape vine four years old, and bearing forty perfect bunches. He says that 'the Diamond is the best flavored and most productive of 50 varieties growing in my vineyard, realizing me 10 cents per pound. I shall harvest this season over 10 tons of Diamond Grapes.'"

PRICES, 2 years, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per 12, \$10 per 100.

Concord Grapes.



So popular and well known as to need no description. The early, black, healthy, hardy grape for the million, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly, fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections.

PRICES, 2 year, 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per 12; \$4 per 100.

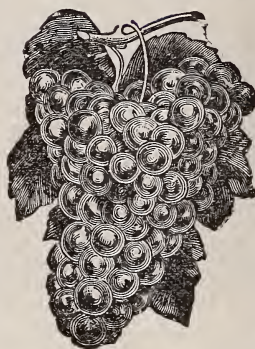
Eaton Grape.

This large, black grape is fine, berries nearly double the size, but very similar to Concord in other respects. The bunch is also very large. I saw at Boston, year ago, clusters of Eaton grape on exhibition which were of marvelous size and worth going a long ways to see. If you have not a vine of Eaton grape you should have one in order to show your friends how large the berries are, and how large the cluster. It is as easy to grow as Concord. *The Rural New Yorker* says, "The great big berries are full of juice and a tender pulp, nearly free of foxiness and releases the seeds readily. They produced a crop of wonderful showy fruit."

PRICE, we offer the finest vines you ever saw, two years old, at the unheard of price of 15c. each, as long as they last. These vines are too large to be mailed.

Do you need 500 or 1,000 grape vines? If so, write for special prices. Our vines are grown on deep loamy soil and will please all. Write for prices on Worden and Concord in thousand lots.

Niagara.



Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin, whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with Concord.

PRICE, 2 years, 8 cents each; 75 cents per 12; \$5 per 100.

Additional Varieties.

PRICE, 12 cents each, \$1.25 per 12.

Agawam.—Red, late, long keeper.

BRIGHTON.—Red, medium, good.

DELAWARE.—Red, early, delicious.

Pocklington.—White, late, large.

Moore's Early.—Black, early, good.

Moyer.—Red, earliest of all, Excellent for the home garden.

PRICES of strong 2 year vines 12 cents each, \$1.25 per 12.

Green Mountain.—

(Winchell or Clough).—A very early white grape, of great promise. I saw it first at the Boston meeting of the Boston Pomological Society and was attracted by its beauty and fine quality. At the World's Fair there was a surprising display of this grape which attracted every grape grower.

PRICE of strong vines by mail or otherwise, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—Received the grape vines all in good shape and they were large and fine ones.

Yours,

H. BUTTLES,
Connecticut.

Have you seen a copy of the monthly, *Green's Fruit Grower*? If not, a Postal Card will bring one to you.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



Mulberries.

Mulberry trees are recognized as the most ornamental trees for lawn or street.

It is surprising that this noble tree is not more generally planted when we consider its value as a shade tree and the abundance of its sweet, berry-like fruit. Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "The mulberry is grown for fruit, ornament, hedges and small timber, as well as for silk. It merits more general attention, especially as a fruit-bearing tree. The fruit is excellent for dessert, and it may be used for making jellies and preserves. It is also good food for poultry and for swine. It is easily grown upon ordinary soils. It is often tender in the north during the first two or three years."

Hicks' (Everbearing).—We believe this to be the best variety to plant. It is much hardier than Downing, just as desirable for ornamental planting and is an abundant bearer, producing a continuous and bountiful crop for three and four months. The fruit is medium to large; very sweet and rather insipid. Michigan Agricultural College reports as follows: "Hicks' (of the real percentage of which we are not informed) is similar in habit of growth to the Downing. It came out of the recent winter (the first since planting it there) uninjured."

PRICE. Trees 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each.

Russian Mulberry.—This variety is much used as a lawn tree on account of its effective cut foliage. We have noticed that the foliage of one tree will often differ from another so that in setting several trees this variety is very attractive. We are not surprised that it is a favorite. It produces an abundance of fruit which although not generally picked for use, is of value for fowls and enhances the value of the tree. The trees we offer are ready for immediate effect.

PRICE, 5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; 3 for 60c.

Kentucky Hardy Persimmon.



The *Rural New Yorker* and other leading journals have recently called attention to the peculiar value of the persimmon. The variety of the persimmon we offer comes from northern Kentucky, and has proved perfectly hardy for New York.

E. P. Powell, Esq., Clinton, N. Y., writing to *Garden and Forest*, says: "Some Persimmon-trees growing in great luxuriance before my windows are so attractive that I am induced to urge the more general planting of this tree in the northern States. It has, to my surprise, proved entirely hardy through the severest winters; so also have grafts of varieties from Virginia and Indiana and Missouri proved thoroughly able to endure twenty degrees below zero. The fruit is a great acquisition for our northern tables, coming in in November and December. It is said that there are varieties which ripen their fruit before frost, but, so far as my observation extends, the fruit is only agreeable after sharp frost, and then some varieties are first-rate dessert fruits. But the tree itself is beautiful in form and habit. The shade is dense and the color of the foliage is rich dark green." Make up your mind to plant the hardy Persimmon tree. If not this season, as soon as possible. I expect to make a specialty of this fruit, as I believe it worthy of a place in every garden.

C. A. GREEN.

PRICE OF TREES, 2 to 3 feet, 35c. each, extra size, 50c. each.

Affidavits Regarding Our Nurseries.

I, EDWIN EMENS, of Riga, N. Y., make affidavit to the effect that my wife sold to Green's Nursery Co. 70 acres in Riga, N. Y., for \$7,000, on which farm Green's Nursery Co. have been planting nursery stock this season. Green's Nursery Co. have, for nearly twenty years, been owners of the farm of 134 acres adjoining the above farm on the east, on which they have been growing trees, vines and plants for many years.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.

COUNTY OF MONROE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 5th day of December, 1896.

ELMER R. HARMON,

Justice of the Peace.

I, Charles A. Green, being duly sworn, state that Green's Nursery Co. owns two farms adjoining each other in the towns of Riga and Chili, one of them 134 acres, the other 70 acres.

CHARLES A. GREEN.

STATE OF }
NEW YORK, } ss.

Monroe County,

Charles A. Green has appeared before me this November 22d, 1896, and makes affidavit to the above statement.

GEO. W. THOMAS,
Notary Public.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

NURSERY FARM NEAR ROCHESTER N.Y.



ESTABLISHED 1877



Currant Culture.

The currant is amongst the most profitable of fruits. What is more beautiful or easily cared for than the currant bush? The demand for this fruit is increasing. Currants have ever been, and always will be, a favorite with the housewife. It is not only one of the most attractive fruits, which could be grown as an ornament in the garden, whether useful in the kitchen or not, but at the same time one of the most healthful and desirable of all garden fruits. There is no fruit which is more healthful and easily grown. It will succeed with neglect, but responds generously to high culture, giving double the size of fruit under good treatment. The currant worm is destroyed easily, with slight early application of powdered hellebore, when the leaves are damp with dew, and when the worms first appear. The trouble with most planters is, that they plant the bushes too close together. We would prefer rows six feet apart, and the bushes at least three feet apart, if grown in rows. If in blocks at least four feet apart each way. Planted thus and the ground made rich, the profit in currants is large. Growers should also see that the bushes are pruned annually. Surplus weak branches should be cut away entirely, and the new growth shortened. Pinch off the tops of young canes in June, to form fruit buds. This will allow a free circulation of air and the currant worm will be seen as soon as it commences its ravages, whereas, were the bushes thick, they might pursue their depredations until most of the foliage would be consumed before notice.

Currants as a Money Crop.

Those who desire to engage more or less largely in the cultivation of fruits usually and very properly, begin with the small fruits; among these I have always, in Northern Vermont, found currants and gooseberries by far the most satisfactory and profitable. If there be any limit to the demand for them, I have not yet found it; and I keep on enlarging my area of these fruits from year to year.

The chief faults in currant culture, as I have observed it, are the lack of clean culture, and the lack of shade. The currant is a native plant in northern New England; and its preferred habitat is near the edge of a wood, and near to water. The same characteristics are also found in our native gooseberry; and in fact, the two are often seen growing together, in the wild state. The currants of Europe closely resemble our native; but I have not found the latter generally so productive; though by selection, as it has, no doubt, been followed for a long time in Europe, productive varieties might be developed. As to profit, I find currants and gooseberries a far better money crop than strawberries or raspberries; the selling prices are about the same. Most of the gooseberries are sold while green. I have several varieties of both in my grounds, but have planted only the Fay currant, and the Red Jacket gooseberry.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Growth of the currants is all made the first two months of summer. It is, therefore, essential that cultivation be thorough and liberal early in the season, in order to stimulate best wood growth. The first two years only enough pruning is required to form a broad, open-headed bush, with bearing wood evenly distributed; but in later years a pinching back of all the new growth, when two or three inches long, will tend to develop a wondrous formation of fruit spurs and buds. This has not been the general practice. It is practically a new point that is worth making a careful note of, even by those having only a few bushes. Currants can be trained fan shape on walls or fences.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—The trees you sent were in fine condition, much better than I expected. The finest I have ever seen.

Very truly,

R. E. BROWN,
Kansas.



VICTORIA.—(See page 39.)

Fay's Prolific and North Star Currants.

Fay's Prolific.



This variety is said to be a seedling of Cherry or Victoria, that originated in 1868, with Lyncoln Fay, Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. It was introduced about twelve years ago, and is now quite generally known. Its clusters are long and attractive, filled with large fruit, making it desirable for market where there is a demand for currants for dessert use. It is liked at canning factories for making jelly, or jam, on account of its large size, thin skin, and rich, juicy pulp, but it is more profitable to grow other more prolific sorts, such as Prince Albert, for this purpose.

Bush vigorous, but not quite as strong a grower as Cherry. Its canes are somewhat spreading and not always strong enough to remain upright when weighted with fruit. The clusters vary from two

and a half to four inches long. The cluster stems are long, leaving enough room between the wood and the fruit to make it easy to gather. The berries vary from medium to very large, averaging large. They are quite uniform in size, of a good color, darker than Red Dutch. Pulp less acid than that of Cherry. It has not been so productive at this station as have Cherry, Victoria, London Red or Prince Albert. Its average yield for the last three seasons has been four and seven-tenths pounds per bush.—*Geneva, N. Y., Experimental Sta. Report.*

"I do not think I ever made a better investment in the fruit line for its size than when I paid \$10 for a dozen plants of this currant. This year I have picked eighty-four quarts, or an average of seven quarts to each plant, the bunches of fruit being from four to five inches long, while many measured fully six inches."—*Mr. Williams in Garden and Forest.*

PRICE. 2 year bushes, large, 8c. each; 85c. per 12; \$6 per 100. Medium size, 6c. each; 60c. per 12; \$4 per 100.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—I received the trees which I ordered of you all O. K. and we planted them to-day, as per your directions. I must say, that your mode of packing, and your method of shipping, is sure to insure safe arrival of stock that you deliver to your customers, and cheap at that. Customers receive same in much better condition than when they purchase from agents.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY E. VOIGT,
Wisconsin.

The North Star Currant.

We have grown and fruited the North Star Currants for several years. It is certainly the most prolific variety in growth we have ever seen. For this reason it is adapted to localities where currants have not, so far, seemed to do well. The introducers make great claims for it, and write as follows: "The North Star Currant is the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the **sweetest and best** currant grown. The fruit does not drop off like the other sorts when they commence to color, but the berries adhere to the branch long after they are dead ripe. One grower in Ohio raised an average of six quarts to a bush, or 320 bushels per acre, and sold them at \$2.50 per bushel." The North Star, as grown on our grounds, is of marvelously prolific growth. We have grown it three years. Whilst Cherry and Victoria only averaged nine inches in growth, the past season from cuttings, the North Star all made extra tall, heavy plants, principally too large for distant express orders. We are delighted with it. It seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soils. The fruit is not as large as the Fay's Prolific, but is larger than the old Dutch type.

PRICE OF NORTH STAR, 2 year bushes, large, 10c. each; \$1.00 per 12. Medium size, 8c. each; 75c. per 12.

I am personally acquainted with a grower, says L. B. Pierce, who says he can make in favorable years \$250 per acre. He plants three feet by seven feet, putting a trifle more than 2000 plants per acre. Allowing 2 quarts per bush, at \$2 per bushel, we have more than the sum claimed. A large bush of Victoria sometimes yields 5 quarts per bush, and he sometimes gets as much as 9 cents per quart, so take it one year with another, he can clear the \$250. A nice article readily commands ten cents per quart at consumers' houses. I saw a statement in a Cleveland paper a few months ago that Fay currants shipped from Chautauqua county, New York, brought 8 cents per pound, or about 15 cents per quart.

When there is an abundance of other fruit in Northern Ohio, currants bring from 6 to 7 cents per quart at wholesale, and it costs one cent per quart to get them picked, but this is for the most ordinary stock.

The planting of currants should not be confined to commercial growers. It is emphatically a farmer's fruit. It makes good pies about the time apples play out, and its long season upon the bushes makes it a reliable table fruit. If there is any surplus it can be picked when most convenient to carry to market, and often sold to less thoughtful or provident neighbors.

Of all fruits, currants are preferable for jelly, in making which less sugar is required than for any other fruit, always with the certainty of success; currant jelly likewise has the merit of being suitable alike for serving with meats, flavoring sauces and using for making cakes and preparing various desserts.

C. A. Green's Currant Collection.

All for \$1.10, by mail or otherwise.

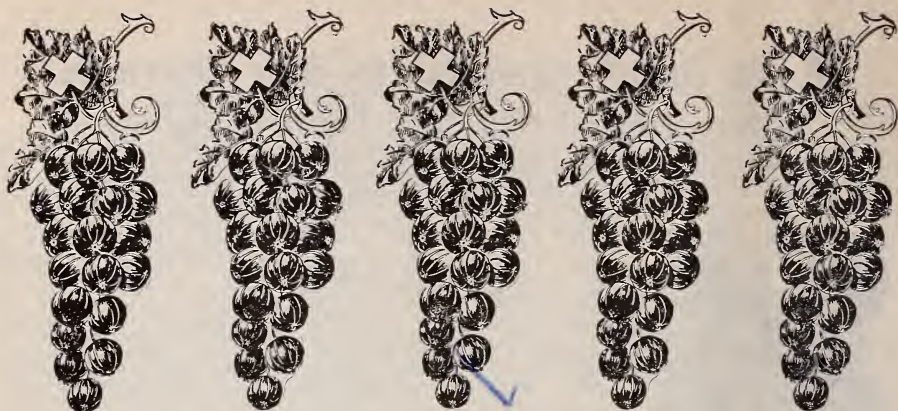
A collection that all will want. Red, black and white, some of each. Also the New Red Cross.

- 1 NEW RED CROSS,
- 2 NORTH STARS, 2 yrs., strong,
- 4 FAYS, 2 years,
- 2 WHITE GRAPE, 2 years,
- 3 CHAMPION, 2 years,
- 6 VICTORIA, 2 years.



SPECIAL PRICE, packing free, \$1.10. This collection can be mailed, but smaller plants will be sent.

❖ Currants, not the largest, but good bushes, will be mailed postpaid at prices each as given, but if ordered at dozen rates add 10c. to the price given per 12.



Our New Currant—Red Cross.

SIZE REDUCED.

IT IS A GOOD ONE. WE PAID \$1,250.00 FOR IT.



In the Red Cross, we have an excellent variety, combining in it all that is good. It is noted for its strong growth, (no variety can be termed *good*, if it lacks thriftiness) productiveness, large size cluster, and berry, and quality. The Red Cross is not a chance variety, it is the fruit of much work and patience, by careful crossing of Mr. J. Moore, of New York, who has devoted the greater part of his life to producing new fruits, some of which are great favorites to-day, all over the country. Mr. Moore says:

Red Cross clusters are long and well necked berries, double the size of Victoria, and far superior in quality, over Cherry, or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross, but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first fruited 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses, as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry currant. Red Cross yields two or three times as much fruit as Cherry. I recommend it with confidence. G. N. Co., pay me \$1,250.00 cash for Red Cross currant. I consider Red Cross one of the best of my new currants.

What Others Say of the Red Cross Currant.

At the World's Fair.—Jacob Moore's exhibit consists of a number of new and valuable varieties of currants. The display is interesting, showing results of cross breeding in many valuable sorts, having desirable and distinguishing characteristics. The exhibit demonstrates the value of expert labor in this field. —CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Individual Judge.

Mr. Jacob Moore, of Wyoming County, N. Y., has in recent years devoted himself particularly to the improvement of the currant, of which, by judicious crossing, he has produced several excellent varieties, the best of which he considers the Red Cross, which is now being introduced by the Green's Nursery Co. The clusters are long and well-necked and the berries very large. —*American Agriculturist*.

The Geneva Experiment Station says: Fruit of Red Cross large size, stem long between cane and bunch, fruit a shade darker than Fay, very mild, sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer than cherry; pulp very mild, sub-acid, being less sprightly than Fay or Cherry. I consider it is a valuable fruit. —S. S. VAN SLYKE, Acting Director.

Ellwanger & Barry, of New York, say: We examined Jacob Moore's new seedling currants with much interest, and compared them with our best varieties. As far as we can judge, No. 23 (Red Cross) is the sweetest and best of the lot, and as you say, it is of vigorous growth and very productive; it is well worthy of introduction.

When on a visit to Mr. Moore's place, I found some twenty or more seedling currants in full bearing, produced by scientific crossing with selected varieties. All were productive, but some were larger, of better quality than others—longer clusters, longer fruit stems, brighter color, etc. One variety was larger than the others and of superior quality, exceedingly vigorous in growth and productive, with long fruit stem. This variety struck me as just the variety for the patrons of Green's Nursery Co., and after further inquiry concerning it, and reading many favorable reports of it, from leading authorities, bought the whole stock of it, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is the currant for home or market. —C. A. GREEN.

PRICE OF PLANTS.

POSTAGE PAID.

35 Cents Each; \$3.50
per 12.



CURRENT GROWN IN TREE SHAPE—TOP OF CUT REMOVED FOR LACK OF SPACE.

Something More About Currants

The Currant is one of the most profitable of all our marketable berries, and while our gardeners are crowding the blackberries, raspberries, etc., the grocers are daily beseeching them for currants, which they can not furnish. It must be far back from even a small market when the currant will not pay equally well with other fruits. The currant is very impatient of drought, and should always be planted in rich, deep soil, and when set out or transplanted where they are to remain, the rows should be six feet apart and about three feet in the row. This fruit grows remarkably well in the shade. Some of the largest fruit growers set currant bushes in between the apple trees and keep the surface soil well cultivated and highly enriched, thus securing a fine crop of apples and of currants each bearing season. Some extensive examples of this system of double fruit cropping may be found near Boston. Currants bear every year.

Prince Albert Currant.—Bush vigorous, even more upright than Red Dutch. Of all the varieties that are in full bearing here this has given the largest average yield per bush during the last three years, though one year it took second rank, being exceeded in yield by Loudon Red. Prince Albert has long been valued as a late variety. It is well liked at canneries because of its good size, thin skin and large percentage of highly flavored juice. Bunches short to medium in length. Fruit medium to large, rather pale red, making it less attractive in color than Fay. The young plants make a rather slow, short growth, but with age the bush becomes strong and upright. On account of the slow growth of the young plants some prefer to propagate them by mound layering. Plants not so large as other kinds.

PRICES—2 years old, 75c. per 12; one year plant, 50c. per 12.

Lee's Prolific.—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found it as sweet as a huckleberry, and much like it. Plant Lee's Prolific by all means.

PRICES, 2 yr., each 6c.; doz., 50c.; 1 yr. each 5c.; doz., 35c.

These Currant Bushes are large size fruiting bushes and should produce some fruit next summer.

The cheaper ones will fruit the following season. If you need several thousand send for pen prices.

Victoria.—The latest red variety. Very productive; bunches long; of excellent quality. The Geneva Station says of Victoria: This is one of the most valuable of medium sized currants. The bush is one of the strongest growers we have, upright and very productive. The buds have a peculiar bluish gray color, quite characteristic of this variety, as is also the cluster of well formed buds at the end of the shoot. Foliage rather pale green. The fruit has a bright red color, and is medium or above in size. Clusters good medium length; pulp rather mild acid. The fruit is late in coloring and will keep on the bushes in good condition later than either Cherry or Red Dutch. **PRICES**—2 yr., doz., 50c.; \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1000; 1 yr., doz., 35c., \$3 per 100, \$30 per 1000.

White Grape.—The largest and best white variety. Garden not complete without it. Bush moderately vigorous, rather slender branches, somewhat spreading, productive. Bunches three to four inches long. Berries quite uniformly large, but vary from medium to very large. Translucent whitish, attractive in color, mild flavored, good quality. It has larger and better colored fruit than White Dutch. **PRICES**, 2 yr., doz., 50c., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1000; 1 yr., doz., 35c., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

Cherry and Versailles resemble each other, yet are distinct varieties. These are popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable. The Geneva Experiment Station says of Cherry: "Bush vigorous, stocky and compact in nursery. The young plants are upright but with age they tend to become more spreading. It has a tendency to grow a single stalk and does not sucker as freely as do most other kinds. There is also a noticeable tendency to imperfect buds at or near the end of shoots, especially on bearing plants. Sometimes two or three joints near the end of the shoot have no buds. This is one feature that distinguishes the Cherry from the Versailles. It bears its fruit quite close to the wood on short stemmed clusters. The clusters are rather short, about two inches long. The fruit frequently varies, but averages large. It is not so uniform in size as Fay. The color is a fine, bright red, much like that of Red Dutch. Berry thin-skinned, juicy and fine flavored. On account of its attractive color and large size it sells well for dessert use and it is also liked at canneries. It is generally conceded to be one of the most productive of the large currants. Season early." **PRICES**, 2 yr., doz., 50c., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1000; 1 yr., doz., 35c., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

Champion Black Currant.—This is comparatively new, of English origin, but in great demand now by all lovers of the fruit. The quality is excellent, and when converted into jam, etc., is more than a feast. **PRICES**, each, 5c., doz., 35c.; 2 yr., each, 6c., doz., 50c.

Prices of Currants less by the 100 and 1,000; see price list at end of Catalogue.



GOOSEBERRY YIELDS.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower reports that he picked two bushels of Industry and Downing Gooseberries from 8 bushes the past season.

My Gooseberry bushes were not cultivated but mulched and never failed to yield an average of five quarts per bush all round, says a well known gooseberry grower.

Gooseberry Culture.

Within the past two or three years the gooseberry has received much more attention than has previously been accorded it. There is a growing demand in city markets for finely ripened gooseberries, to be used either as a dessert fruit or for canning and preserving purposes. Heretofore this fruit has been picked when half or two-thirds grown, green and sour, and sent to market, where it was sold to be used for stewing, tarts, pies, etc. In those days it was considered almost impossible to properly ripen gooseberries because of the almost universal prevalence of mildew. To-day we have no trouble in successfully combating this pest. Spraying a few times with liver of sulphur (one-half ounce to a gallon of water) seems to effectually prevent its ravages. The growing of the gooseberry can be made as profitable as that of any other small fruit, and there are many tempting varieties, both native and foreign. The Chautauqua and Downing are two good varieties to begin with, and to those who wish to experiment, we commend the English varieties. By all means give them a trial, at least large enough to provide a generous supply for the home.—*American Agriculturist*.

Gooseberries thrive best in cool, moist locations. Constant cultivation is preferred by some growers, while others prefer to mulch the bushes heavily. We keep the ground moist with a cultivator. Our crop of English gooseberries was a profitable one last season, the fruit selling readily at 8 and 10 cents per quart. One of our patrons writes us that all he had was readily disposed of at \$4.00 per bushel. Mr. Race, a Canadian fruit grower, places gooseberries at the head of the small fruits for profit. Wood ashes is the only fertilizer he applies, sprinkled one inch in depth around the bushes for the space of 2 feet.

Mr. R. E. Stewart of Indiana writes us: "We are growing three varieties, Downing, Houghton and Chautauqua, and consider the latter by far the best market berry." We have no difficulty with worms as we dust the bushes with powdered heliobore or spray with Paris green.

Dr. Beall (speaking of the gooseberry) stated to the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association that he thinks it the most profitable of any fruit grown in Canada. If in Canada why not profitable at least in all our Northern States? We find gooseberries and currants very profitable here.

C. A. GREEN.

Downing Gooseberries. The Downing Gooseberry is nearly as well known as the Baldwin apple. In size it is as large again as the Houghton, of pale green color and good quality. In bud it is extremely hardy and very productive. It is a splendid variety to grow for canning purposes, and tons of the Downing are canned every year. It is so productive and so easily harvested that a field of Downing usually pays well. If picked before ripe, as they should be for canning, either at home or for shipment, they can be shipped from Maine to California without injury. There is a good profit to be made by growing gooseberries.

PRICES of Downing, 2 yr., largest each, 8c.; doz., 60c.; \$5 per 100. Smaller bushes well rooted, 6c. each; 50c. per 12; \$4 per 100.

Gooseberries mailed postpaid at prices each as noted, but if ordered by mail at dozen rates, add 15c. to the rates already quoted.

Gooseberries will pay well but how about cherry trees for \$5.75 per 100; plum trees for \$7.25 per 100; dwarf pear trees for \$6.00 per 100; standard pear trees for \$7.50 per 100; apple trees for \$6.00 per 100. See first page for Bargain List.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



THE DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.



Chautauqua Gooseberry.

The Chautauqua Gooseberry. A large yellow variety of American origin. It is without doubt the best variety of Gooseberry ever originated in this country. The bush is a vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy, and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1 1/2 inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Our Chas. A. Green saw fruit of this variety first, at the World's Fair. It made a wonderful show, surpassing all others. Since then we have seen it two seasons at the New York Experimental stations. The bushes were a marvel of productiveness, and all the fruit large, and a beautiful yellow color. It has also fruited on our own grounds at Clifton, N. Y., several years, producing an extra heavy yield the past season; surprising everyone there, for after being used to the other American varieties, it was not expected that Chautauqua would so much eclipse them. It is truly a wonderful variety, and should be planted by everyone, for home use or market.

PRICE of strong, 2 year bushes, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

Prices of gooseberries are less by the dozen and hundred. See price list at end of this catalogue.

The Industry Gooseberry.

No one can make a mistake in planting the Industry. If gooseberries of any kind will grow, the Industry will grow, and surprise you with its abundant crops, of large sized fruit. Industry fruited on our grounds in Rochester, and such fruit. So large that passers-by were attracted as they passed by in the distance. The rows in question yielded so well, that there were lots to eat and some to market, and these sold readily in the market at 8 cents per pound when other small varieties were selling at 4 cents per pound.

We would like to impress upon everyone that it will be no experiment to try the Industry gooseberry. Millions of plants have been set the past 10 years and are now strong, healthy bushes yielding enormous crops.

This variety has perhaps been more extensively planted the past four or five years in this country than any other foreign variety. The Industry is marvelously productive, and bears second, if not the first year planted. It is very popular in England. One grower there picked 6,300 pounds of this variety from half an acre, realizing \$187.50. Had this crop been offered on the market in this country the amount realized would have been double. **The fruit is of large size; color, dark red.** When making out your order for gooseberries, do not overlook the fact that The Industry is a variety of large size, also that there is no risk to run in planting it, as it has been thoroughly tested in nearly every State in the country and is much liked everywhere. It is delicious for dessert, some prefer The Industry to Apricots or Peaches.

Chas. A. Green, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—I think I told you of the big yield my daughter had from five "Whinham's Industry" bushes; 16 quarts from each; at least the five yielded 80 quarts. Yours truly,

W. E. BROOKS.

PRICES of first-class 2 year-old bushes, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, \$10 per 100.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.



KEEPSAKE GOOSEBERRY—LARGEST OF ALL.

Keepsake. Fruit very large, green, inclined to straw color, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. We have fruited this variety several seasons, and on account of its large size and productiveness, believe that everyone of our patrons should have one or more bushes. It comes to us from England, has been planted in many parts of this country, and will become a general favorite. "I have watched it several seasons, but was so favorably impressed with it last season on one of my visits to our fruit farm, that I gave a large order to an English firm, immediately upon my return home." C. A. GREEN.

PRICE. First-class 2 year bushes, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per 12.

The Houghton Gooseberry. The Houghton is well known. It is planted extensively for canning purposes. It is enormously productive. In bush it is very prolific in growth and never mildews. If Houghton bushes are set too near together in the row, or the bushes allowed to grow very thick, they will still continue to be loaded annually with fruit, *but the fruit will be smaller than it should be.* To raise fruit of good size and quality, see that bushes do not touch each other, and that the cultivator is run freely among them.

PRICES OF HOUGHTON, 2 yr. bushes, 5c. each; 50c. per 12; \$4 per 100; and of well rooted layers, \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Smith's Improved.—This variety has many friends on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness. Of good size and of a greenish yellow color.

PRICE, 8c. each; 75c. per 12; \$5 per 100.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC. Price, 20 cents each.



ENGLISH GOOSEBERRY BUSH IN FRUITING ON OUR GROUNDS—FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—I received nursery stock in good condition and set out, and every tree and shrub have begun to grow.

MRS. E. L. TRACY,
Nebraska.



HOW A FIELD OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRIES LOOKS.

Raspberry Culture.

Raspberries may be planted four to five feet apart each way, cultivated both ways, but we prefer to plant all raspberries in rows 7 feet apart, plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and either plant potatoes or like crop the first year in rows between, or in hills. If planted in hills the plot can be cultivated both ways. Raspberries succeed on all good soils, yet they should have one which is well drained, but moist and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is excellent. The one thing which they will not abide is a wet, heavy soil, or standing water about the roots. When planting the black raspberry plant, the top of root where new shoots start should be the part most observed. Let the germ be covered two inches, with light, moist soil, and the soil about the roots trod firmly. Raspberries, both red and black, are among the most easily grown of any of the small fruits. The black raspberry requires more room between the rows than the red, owing to its spreading character, and yet, if properly pruned, it may be kept low growing and within limited space. The red raspberry sells for higher prices ordinarily than the black, but the black raspberry usually yields more bushels per acre than the red. Black raspberries should be planted three feet apart in the row and seven feet apart between the rows, for field culture. For garden culture both red and black raspberries can be grown in rows closer together with much pleasure and profit. A fruit grower living near Rochester, fruited *three-quarters of an acre* of red raspberries and cleared *above all expenses* of picking and marketing **\$145.00**. A few acres of raspberries, both black and red may be profitably marketed in any rural community, and will be found exceedingly profitable. It does not require any special knowledge of fruit growing to succeed with the raspberry.

Of Interest to Small Fruit Growers.

Rural American says: "We have 2500 hills of raspberries. From these we averaged three good quarts to the hill, and the season was not very favorable. Other years we have averaged four quarts to the hill. At ten cents a quart (and many times we received twelve and fourteen), the berries from that land of less than an acre in extent brought in \$750. The cost of picking, manuring and cultivating is no greater than for strawberries, leaving the margin of profit largely on the side of the raspberries."

Bulletin 57 of Cornell University Experiment Station furnishes some interesting figures concerning the yield of raspberries, as follows: "Computing the average from 58 replies, as accurately as possible, we have for the answer 2493 quarts or nearly 78 bushels per acre. The lowest estimate given as an average yield was 576 quarts, the highest 9600 quarts per acre, as showing what can be done with the best culture, for it comes from a very intelligent fruit grower, mainly interested in other lines and who evidently bases these figures on the yield in his home garden, as his reply is given in the form of "60 quarts to the square rod." A majority of the estimates range from 2000 to 3200 quarts. One grower whose answer to the question is "75 to 125 bushels," adds: "We give closer attention to many of the points in berry culture than most growers, and really average better than I give you."

Fruit is the best medicine that we know anything about. Money invested in apples and strawberries is much better invested than it is in "sulphur and molasses," to say nothing about the expensive spring "nostrums."—*Western Rural*.

The farmer can raise his own fruit cheaper than he can buy it, says one. No he can't; that is, some farmers can't, for a pound of dried peaches and a quarter's worth of prunes will last the entire season. The live farmer who wants to enjoy life as he is going along can raise fruit cheaper than he can buy it for he will want the fruit in its season from the earliest strawberry to the last of the winter apples until the strawberries come again. Fruit used in that way helps a man to enjoy life.—*Colorado Farmer*.



BOYS AND GIRLS TO PICK THE LOUDON RED RASPBERRY. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



The Loudon Red Raspberry.

The Loudon is the best red raspberry in existence to-day. This is a conceded fact. It is the *King Berry*. It defies competition. It is a variety which the majority of the leading fruit growers of the country have tested, and which every enterprising man must have sooner or later. The fame of the Loudon has not only spread from the originator's grounds, and our nurseries, into every State

in the Union and Canada, but has gone abroad. We made a good shipment to Germany, the past season. An Arkansas man plants 2,000.

The Loudon is not only the *most productive* and the *largest berried* variety now grown, but it is the strongest grower of any on our grounds. It grows luxuriantly in poor soil where other varieties (otherwise worthy varieties) grow spindling and very unsatisfactory. And on rich, deep soil the Loudon is a *marvel* in all points interesting to the fruit grower. It is the King of all red raspberries.

Speaking of the productiveness of the Loudon, F. W. Card, Esq., of Cornell University Experiment Station, in his bulletin on Raspberries says: An average yield of red raspberries is about 70 bushels per acre.

From one and one-half acres at Rochester, N.Y., last season we sold up to date of July 20, \$357.00 worth Loudon red raspberries, and there were fully \$50.00 worth left on the bushes when the note was taken. The total sold was 4,721 quarts (over 147 bushels) without counting those used for home use or the 600 to 1,000 quarts (at least) which were picked later. The price for the fruit opened at 15c, and sold down to 8c. per quart, since Rochester is the poorest market in the country, owing to the great competition from so many fruit growers. Mr. Loudon seldom sells for less than 15c. This crop of fruit was secured on plants grown for propagation purposes and not for fruit, and on poor soil. The young suckers are all allowed to grow, and the soil was cultivated only one way. They were not hoed at all.

With good soil and such high culture, in hills, as is usual, Loudon would have given a much larger yield. At our Clifton farm the Loudon has done even better than here. One of the most progressive fruit growers of Ohio says Loudon is a good shipper and will yield 200 bushels per acre. This is the experience also of its originator, Mr. Loudon of Wisconsin. It bears best on strong, clayey loam, but succeeds well on sand. At our farm the size and yield was immense.

A. J. Phillips, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, says: "In productiveness it excelled any I have seen. One girl picked 112 quarts in 8 hours." Loudon yielded more fruit at Geneva Experiment Station than at our Rochester place—better culture there.

THE PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS.—First class plants, 10c. each, 75c. per 12, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

The Loudon as Others See It.

VOICES FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Ohio.—After watching the Loudon four seasons I believe it to be decidedly the most valuable variety I ever saw. Perfectly hardy, wonderfully productive and of large size, good color and excellent flavor. —M. CRAWFORD.

"We believe it is the finest Red Raspberry that has yet been introduced."—THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Ohio, July 31, 1895.

Michigan.—R. Morrill, Pres. of Michigan State Horticultural Society, wrote: "I expect to plant 20 acres of Loudon raspberry, believing it to be ahead of all others for market." He saw it at Wisconsin and is growing it heavily for fruit now.

Mr. Charles E. Whitten, of Bridgman, Mich., regards this new red raspberry as one of the best late varieties that have been introduced. He says it ripens about the same time as the Cuthbert, and is larger than that well-known variety, and a remarkably productive bearer.

Canada.—Loudon raspberry is a strong, healthy grower. It is going to lead in productiveness and shipping qualities, being firm and of bright red color. —MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON.

The Canada planters were particularly interested in the hardiness of the Loudon. They have increased their plantation this year and last, which is a pretty good indication that they are satisfied with its behavior.

Delaware.—Loudon is of fine quality, good size and very productive, very firm. —MYERS & SON.

Massachusetts.—The New England farmer is authority for the statement that a number of Massachusetts fruit growers have tried the Loudon and find it well adapted to the soil and climate of the old "Bay State." Mr. Cruikshanks, Dr. Fisher and Mr. Marshall, noted fruit-growers of Pitchburg, have tried it and commend it for its "hardiness, size and quality." Mr. Marshall has ordered plants for planting over one and one-half acres.

An Individual Opinion.—I saw the Loudon raspberry before it was ripe, and the bushes were loaded; they were loaded beyond anything I ever saw. It is more productive than any other red raspberry that has ever been brought before the public. I saw it at Sparta and at Janesville and compared it with the Cuthbert, and it was so far ahead of them that a man would get excited. It excels everything in the way of raspberries I ever saw. In quality it surpasses everything. —JOHN S. HARRIS, pomologist, La Crescent, Minn.

New Jersey.—The Loudon is ripe on our grounds; it's a great beauty, superb flavor, larger than Cuthbert, more productive; such a raspberry was never known before; it is sure to take possession of all markets; is sure to work a revolution in raspberry culture. Give my thanks to Mr. Loudon for such a treasure.

Yours truly,
S. C. KEVITT.

Wisconsin.—The M. A. Thayer (Wis.) Fruit Farm experience with the Loudon is, "In short that Loudon is the best red raspberry for productiveness, quality, shipping qualifications and growth, after testing it along side leading standard varieties."

E. S. Goff, Professor of Horticulture at the Wisconsin Experimental Station: Equal to largest Cuthbert in size. Superior to Cuthbert in firmness and quality. In productiveness equal to most productive. Without protection making vigorous growth.

"A very strong grower and very healthy foliage. In short the best red raspberry as regards productiveness, quality, shipping qualities and strength of cane."

Yours truly, L. J. HERBST,
Ass't Supt. of M. A. Thayer.

Minnesota.—"We, the committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and of Minnesota State Horticultural Society, certify that we have this 12th day of July, 1895, visited and carefully examined the raspberry plantations upon the ground of F. W. Loudon, Janesville, Wis., and freely certify that the new seedling variety originated by him in the year 1880, and bearing his name, is the most promising variety of red raspberry that we have ever seen for productiveness, size, quality, flavor, firmness of fruit and hardiness, vigor and health of plant."

New York.—Dear sirs: I was very much pleased with the appearance of the Loudon raspberry as grown on your grounds at Clifton. They are the largest, firmest and handsomest red raspberries I have ever seen.

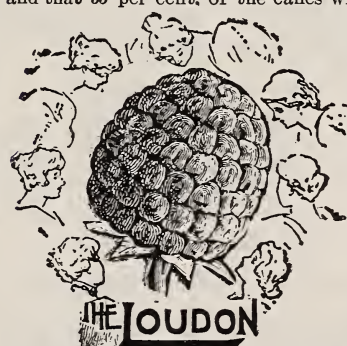
Resp. Yours,
JOSEPH A. MORGAN.

JULY 9.—The Loudon red raspberry is again in full bearing, the berries being somewhat larger than they were last year—larger and firmer than those of Cuthbert. "As judged at the Rural Grounds it is the best red raspberry in existence." It is hardy. We had $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in an exposed position last winter, not protected. Every bush came out alive to the tip.—Rural New Yorker.

I am delighted with Loudon. It excels both Royal Church and Cuthbert.—F. J. S., Oswego Falls.

Columbian vs. Loudon Raspberry.

The recent Bulletin No. 111 of the Geneva Experiment Station reports Columbian planted in 1894 as yielding 392 oz. on a row twenty feet long, and that 55 per cent. of the canes winter-killed.



This report states that Loudon red raspberry planted in 1894 yielded 412 oz. of fruit from a row twenty-five ft. long, 20 oz. more than Columbian, and that no canes of the Loudon were injured by the winter.

ter; in other words, the Loudon is perfectly hardy at Geneva. This will be interesting reading to those who have been making such great claims for Columbian, asserting that it was so much harder than Shaffer, and that the yield was so enormous. Shaffer is quoted as having 45 per cent. of canes winter-killed, which would indicate that Shaffer is harder than Columbian. Columbian having lost more than half of its canes by winter killing, would indicate that it is a tender variety. Indeed this report would indicate that it is the most tender of any of the seven purple raspberries tested at the Geneva Experiment Station, where the Loudon is among the hardiest; that is, the latter was not injured in the least by the severe winter of 1896. The Geneva Experiment Station also states that the "Loudon is firm, and of attractive color, which would make it a valuable variety." Royal Church and Cuthbert is spoken of as productive late varieties, but the former crumbles, and Cuthbert does not stand shipment well.

THE PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS.—1st class plants, 10c. each, 75c. per 12, 85 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.



Cuthbert.

Cuthbert is to raspberries what the Bartlett is to pears—a thorough good variety. Until the Loudon was introduced there was probably no variety that compared with it as a home and market red raspberry. At the present day it is grown for market more extensively than any other red variety; canes strong, rampant in growth, with large, healthy foliage. Berries large, dark crimson, firm and of good flavor. An extensive grower in Wisconsin says: "My Cuthberts have been a sure crop of extra large fruit. The yield has been from 5,000 to 8,000 boxes per acre. I lay the bushes down in winter."

PRICE, 35c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100: \$9 per 1000.

Thompson's Early Prolific—Red.

PRICE, 35 cts. per 12; \$1 per 100.

Golden Queen.

Yellow. A great favorite for the home table.

PRICE, 50 cts. per 12; \$1 per 100.

The Miller Red Raspberry.

A new early variety coming to the front ranks of good raspberries. The introducers say: "The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crop of fruit with which it loads itself. The time of ripening is with the very earliest."

PRICE, 75 cts. per 12; \$4 per 100.

The Royal Church Red Raspberry.

Productive, rich quality, large berries and continues in fruiting a month. A splendid berry for the home garden; not firm enough for marketing. N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. reports: "Royal Church, first ripe fruit, July 11; first good picking, July 17; last good picking, Aug. 3; last picking, Aug. 12. It is not only productive, but yields fruit of good size, good color and good flavor."

PRICE OF PLANTS, 50c. per 12; \$3 per 100.

P. S.—The Loudon is the finest flavored raspberry of five kinds I now have in fruit. W. O. L., July, 1896. Mass.

When ordering raspberries by mail add 10c. to doz. and 40c. to 100 prices.



Shaffer's Colossal.

This variety needs no recommendation of ours to bring it prominently before fruit growers, as it is well known and much liked both for home and market by every raspberry grower in the country. We are pleased to remind our patrons, however, that it is one of our own introductions and that it is one of the very best varieties yet introduced. For canning it leads, just as the Wilson strawberry leads in strawberries for canning. It is an extra strong growing variety and hardy. It is not exactly a red variety—as it propagates from tips like the black, and not from the roots. It is a purple raspberry, partaking of all the lusciousness and desirability of the red, but does not spread and trespass upon land. It is very productive and the fruit large. "One grower," the New York State Exp. Station states, "near Geneva, picked this season from 2,555 bushes, set 3 by 8 feet, (less than an acre and a half,) 6,839 quarts, selling at 5 cts. per quart."

PRICE, 35 cts. per 12, \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

The Raspberry-Blackberry.

This novelty is a distinct cross between the raspberry and blackberry. For this reason it will prove very interesting to fruit lovers and will be planted by them in a small way. It ripens with strawberries. The bush is of trailing habit and of remarkable vigorous growth.

PRICE, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per 12.

Columbia Raspberry.

A new variety much resembling Shaffer in growth of bush and fruit. It is a strong grower and productive. It winter-kills in severe winters.

PRICE, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per 12.

The Japan Wineberry.

We have fruited and propagated the Japan Wineberry several years and like it. It may not pay to plant it for market purposes but for home use it will please. Plant in good soil and it will grow luxuriantly and fruit abundantly. The fruit is formed and enclosed until ripe in burs resembling Moss Rose buds, but when ripe the burs open and expose the berries to view. The berries are of good size and attractive, light wine color, each one shining like a diamond. The flavor is sprightly and delicious.

PRICE, 10 cents each; 75 cents per 12.



LOUDON RED RASPBERRIES AS COMPARED WITH SOME OTHER VARIETIES.

Black Raspberries.

Rules for the culture are about the same as for the red raspberry. The plants are very susceptible to cold, wet lying land and such locations should be avoided. Select good average soil, tile or naturally drained, setting in fall or spring. If set in fall plants must be well covered with manure during the first winter. Great care is necessary in planting tips. When the new growth attains the height of 2 feet the tips should be pinched off, and laterals will at once push out and a strong bushy cane stand where otherwise a straggling one would naturally. Black raspberries thus attended to in season will present a much better appearance, need less pruning in the spring and produce much heavier crops of fruit of a better sample.

Nemaha—The Best Late Variety.

The Nemaha is an excellent, large, black, good quality, late variety. The very fact that it is considered to be better than the Gregg is enough to cause it to be planted by every grower of black raspberries desiring a late variety. In Wisconsin large fields of the Nemaha are seen. It originated in that State and therefore it is no wonder that it is hardy. One grower in Wisconsin, who has 10 acres of this famous raspberry, says: "Nemaha yields nearly 150 bushels to the acre." We saw its value some years ago and introduced it. Before this variety was known, Gregg was the only extra large leading black cap. Nemaha excels it in hardiness of bush and in quality of fruit. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing Nemaha to be the best late, large black raspberry. The bushes are remarkably strong growing and healthy. We have never had enough plants to supply the demand. Some have sold Gregg for Nemaha. Do not be deceived; buy of the introducer. Our stock is pure.

PRICE OF NEMAHA, 40c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Palmer.

Fruit large and excellent in quality. We have fruited it several seasons and find it an excellent variety. "One acre of the Ohio, four years old, produced 70 bushels of berries, and we regard that as a satisfactory crop; yet the Palmer, along side of it, with plants of the same age, yielded 120 bushels per acre, a difference of 50 bushels per acre," says the originators.

PRICE, 35c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100.

Ohio—(Black.)



OHIO—(REDUCED.)

have been tested. It possesses great vigor, hardiness, and productiveness.

PRICES, 35c. per 12, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

✓ Tyler (Souhegan) Early. 35c. per 12.

Kansas.

Kansas Early Black Raspberry.—Everywhere where this variety is known it is much liked on account of its earliness, large size and productiveness. We have fruited it several seasons and like it much. On account of the limited number of plants in the country and great demand for them, it cannot be sold as low as some others.

PRICE, 40c. per 12, \$1.75 per 100.



NEMAHA BLACK RASPBERRY.

Gregg—(Black.)

Gregg (Black). We have spoken of the merits of the Nemaha. Next to Nemaha, Gregg is the favorite for general planting when a late variety is needed. It produces a heavy crop of large sized berries. This variety is perhaps more generally known and planted than any other. The fruit sells well for home canning or for drying purposes. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good culture very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating, as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety.



GREGG. (REDUCED.)

PRICES, 35c. per 12, \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

When ordering raspberries by mail add 10c. to doz. and 40c. to 100 prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

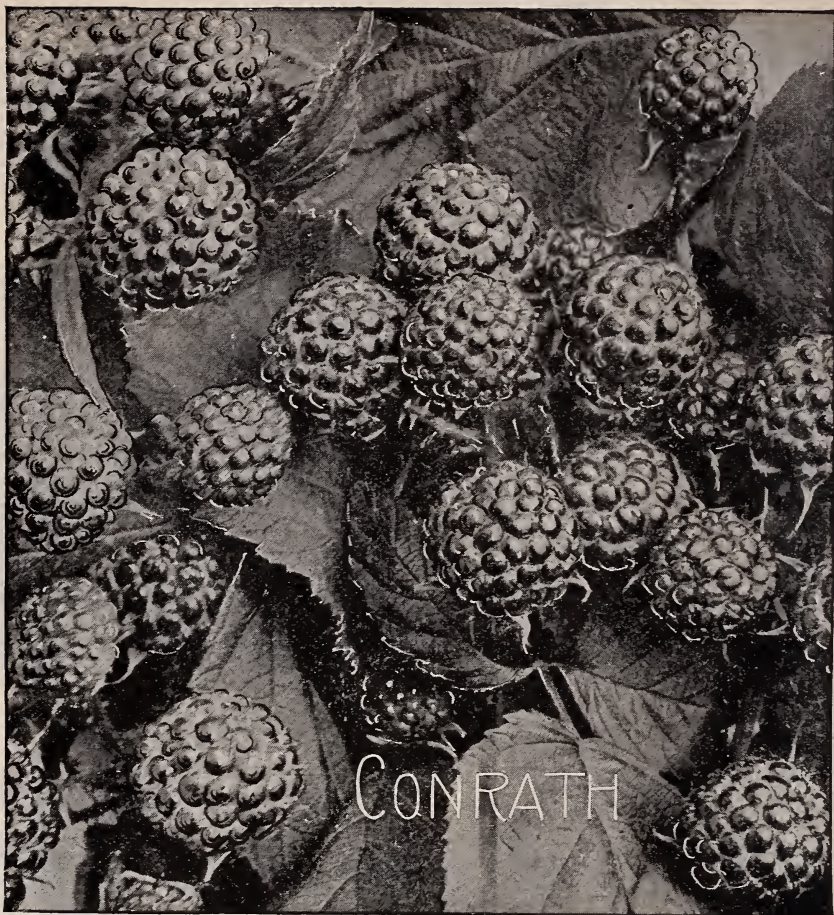
GENTLEMEN:—Received the raspberry plants all in good condition. Can recommend you to my friends for honest and fair dealing.

Respectfully yours,
ORLANDO COLE,
Wisconsin.

Pass it Along.

Many of our friends write us that our Catalogues, etc., are much appreciated and that they look for them every spring and fall. You will do us a good turn by sending us the names of any of your friends interested in fruit, and by handing a copy of this Instructor to them, if you receive two copies.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



The Conrath, the New Early Black-Cap. As Large as Gregg, but Early and Hardy.

Our attention has been repeatedly called to this new black raspberry. During the past season we have sent out inquiries to various parts of the country to learn how it has succeeded, and the reports without exception, have been unanimously favorable. The peculiarities of this variety are, 1st, its earliness of ripening. 2nd, remarkable hardiness, enduring the severest winters. 3rd, firmness. 4th, superior quality. 5th, remarkable vigor and productiveness. Mr. Morrill, President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, has planted the Conrath largely for market purposes. He says in a recent letter that it is fully twice as large as Tyler and Souhegan, nearly as early in ripening, and far superior in every way. A large grower speaks of this variety as follows:

Conrath.—In this we have united *earliness*, vigor, hardiness, large size, and productiveness; qualities that will give it a foremost rank. It resembles Gregg in many ways, being probably a seedling of that variety, and the fruit retains its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardiness, very prolific and make a good healthy growth. It is one of the best of the very early black cap sorts, equaling Souhegan in all points, with the Gregg type of berry, being large and firm, sweet and good; free from the woolly appearance of that berry. The fruit always leaves the stem easily and may be gathered without crushing or breaking. Wherever it has been grown it has given great satisfaction and we can recommend it as exceedingly valuable.

PRICE—50c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.



Blackberry Culture.



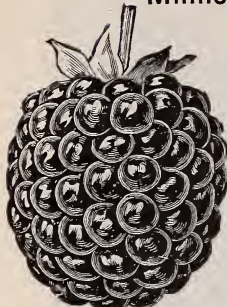
The Blackberry is a delicious fruit. The cultivated blackberry is far different from the wild variety found in the woods, much larger and more juicy. We find that the blackberry crop pays as well, or better than other small fruit crops. They are not grown for market as much as other small fruits and for that reason have been much in demand. The blackberry should be planted in rows far apart for field culture, as they have a sprawling habit, occupying much land. Eight feet apart between rows may not be too much. The first year or two strawberries may be grown between the blackberries. The blackberry plantation, once established, will bear fruit for many years. I have known six hundred dollars to be received from blackberries on one acre. It can be planted in the early spring or in the fall with good results. One fruit grower, writing about blackberries, says: "Mr. Hamilton, two years ago, took me to a plantation and said: 'This is the *twentieth* crop that has grown on that patch of blackberries.' Mr. Thayers says: 'with good culture Snyder produces with me from *one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre.*' One hundred and twenty-five bushels, if sold at three dollars per bushel, (which is a low price), \$375.00." A Wisconsin fruit grower says: "In 1892 my *blackberry* crop averaged 200 bushels per acre, the sales averaging \$550, and the net profits \$400 per acre. From a single acre I sold 312 bushels. The average for a term of years has been 100 to 125 bushels per acre, giving an average net profit of about \$150 per acre." The varieties we offer are considered very hardy, but in States where no small fruits do well without winter protection it can be afforded by digging on one side of the row, and loosening the soil and bending the canes to the ground, covering lightly with earth and holding there with stones or rails. Be careful that no roots are left exposed. In the early spring straighten them up, and commence cultivation as soon as soil is fit to work.

Twenty crops of fruit have been picked from a patch of blackberries. Think of setting a row of plants in the spring of 1897 and picking luscious fruit from the same row in the summer of 1918, allowing one year for them to come into bearing.

In ordering by mail add 10c. to dozen and 40c. to hundred prices quoted.

A well known and enthusiastic fruit grower of Ohio says: "Past seasons have proven to me that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. Enough fruit was gathered last season to pay for the ground they grew on, the fruit bringing \$4 per bushel at a home market. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in larger cities."

Minnewaska.



This variety was introduced by us a few years ago and is now well known. The originator, Mr. Caywood of New York State, still believes that there is no variety that can compare with it. He reported to us Feb. 13, 1895, as follows: "The Minnewaska, as compared with Lawton, Ohmer and Erie on the grounds of the originator, is more hardy than either of them, never having failed to produce a good crop unprotected while all other varieties,

except Snyder, have been killed more or less in different seasons. Fruit is larger and earlier than Ohmer or Lawton, is jet black and does not change color after picking like Lawton, and when ripe is entirely free from core, being tender, sweet and melting to the center. Entirely free from rust and other diseases and begins to ripen the first week in July and continues in full bearing until Sept. 10 to 15, producing more saleable fruit than any variety we know." The originator told our Chas. A. Green that on his three-quarter-acre patch he picked every other day for eight weeks. We went several hundred miles to see it, and found the bearing bushes tall and bushy, and the rows wide, and loaded with fruit in such a manner that even our imagination could not have done it justice. We wrote the originator again concerning its productiveness. He says: "The secret of its great productiveness is that it is an enormous grower and consequently a strong feeder, and that it is not content, as other blackberries, to bear on tops of bushes, but loads from the ground to the top and we have our tops 5 to 6 feet high. Mr. Caywood makes his land very rich, and this will account, somewhat, for heavy growth and large crops. He says: "The best fertilizer for blackberries is well rotted stable manure (this doesn't mean straw) with occasional dressings of unleached wood ashes."

We are much pleased with the Minnewaska. It is a splendid berry and the returns were good on our patches the past season. C. A. GREEN.

Prices of Minnewaska, 50c. per 12, \$2.50 per 100.

Snyder Blackberry.



This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where the variety has entirely failed it proves itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the prime and first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries but has not the means to buy the higher priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard

manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. We have grown it for 20 years and shall continue to plant it as it usually gives a good picking where many other varieties have failed. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify all. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good. There are some varieties that produce larger fruit but of the old standard varieties none that will insure better returns for a small outlay.

PRICES, doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.



The Eldorado.

A new variety of great promise.—The Eldorado has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep 8 or 10 days after picking with quality unimpaired. This is among blackberries what the Loudon is among red raspberries.

C. A. GREEN.
We have fruited this variety the past season and being pleased with it we set a large patch last fall.

C. A. GREEN.
From the Ohio Experiment Station.—Eldorado is the most promising blackberry. It appears to be as hardy as Snyder, is larger and of better quality. Snyder, Ancient, Briton and Eldorado are the only perfectly hardy sorts in Central Ohio.

W. J. GREEN, Horticulturist.
From the Michigan Experiment Station.—Eldorado will bear a small amount of fruit this year, which is just ripening. Fruit large and plants healthy. They came through the winter in good shape. SAM'L B. GREEN.

From the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.—Eldorado is an immense producer. The berries ripen evenly, are very sweet and of good size; the yield was greater than of any others on our grounds. GEO. C. BUTZ.

PRICE, 75c. per 12, \$5 per 100.
AGAWAM.—Hardy and productive. A favorite with many.

PRICE, 50c. per 12, \$2 per 100.

The Lucretia Dewberry.

This is the only good dewberry we know of. The fruit is very large, glossy and good. It ripens very early and continues in fruiting a long time. It trails along the ground and for best results should be kept off the ground, by putting bushes or straw for vines to run on. It is vigorous in growth.



THE LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

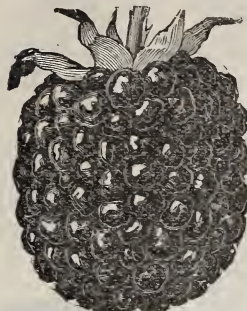
Chas. A. Green says: "The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. It has thus far proved a hardy, healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. I am delighted with it."

PRICE, 40c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100.
EARLY HARVEST.—Very early and productive. A favorite in temperate localities.

PRICE, 50c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100.

Erie Blackberry.

A variety we have fruited several years and seen fruiting in different parts of the country. More than one fruit grower puts Erie at the head of all blackberries. We are well pleased with it on account of its hardiness, productiveness and fine appearance and consider it a standard variety. In setting three varieties for main croppers Erie would be one of the three.



The fruit is of the largest size, exceeding Wilson, Kittatinny or Lawton, of excellent quality, handsome and firm. At a meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society the value of the different varieties of the blackberry was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Pierce spoke of the hardiness of the Erie, which had failed but twice in fourteen years, perhaps not from winter-killing. Mr. Tracy found the Erie as hardy as the Snyder, which was a

high commendation of its endurance. Mr. Albaugh said it was excellent in quality, large in size and nearly at its hardest in cold winters. It was stated that the demand for it was extensive, and it was gaining rapidly in reputation among growers.

PRICE, 50c. per 12, \$2.50 per 100, \$18 per 1000.

W. V. L. of West Webster, N. Y., reports having picked Minnawaska blackberries for five weeks, and still more to follow; nothing equal to them; don't winter-kill with him; bush healthy, stands up high; his plants grown on sandy loam moist; has $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in fruiting and will plant two acres more this coming spring; this the third year from setting out he will get 5,000 quarts to the acre.

Commercial Fruit Growing.

About one-tenth of New Jersey's 34,000 farmers are actively engaged in commercial horticulture. They have over 41,000 acres in large and small fruits. A careful census of the State was taken in May, 1895, by Alva T. Jordan, the assistant in horticulture, with the aid of prominent fruit-growers in each county. Heseured returns from 3,058 growers, who each had an average of over 12 acres in fruits. The returns include peaches, 18,750; apples, 6,104; pears, 3,707; cherries, 64; quinces, 15; plums, 12, a total of 28,652 tree fruits, besides which 8,772 acres of small fruits were reported, making an aggregate of 37,423 acres, to which about one-tenth was added to cover areas not specifically reported. The small fruits include strawberries, 36,927 acres; blackberries, 2,848; raspberries, 1,052; grapes, 839; currants, 85; gooseberries, 20.

The fruit industry is general throughout the State. About four-fifths of the fruit growers replied that the business was profitable. Many reported that all fruit-growing is profitable except peaches or strawberries only, while others say the industry pays only occasionally.

Taylor's Prolific.



Still a great favorite with us. As each fruiting season comes around, we regret that we failed to plant more largely of it. The past season its bushes were bent to the earth with the mass of fruit. Mr. H. B. Colby of Merrimac, N. H., reports: "Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six years. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point at my hillside home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all

we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture and abundant returns and sure cropping makes it all the farmer needs.

PRICE, 40c. per 12, \$1.35 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

Wilson Early.

PRICE, 50c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100.



HARVESTING THE BLACKBERRY.

Garden Roots.

Asparagus.



ASPARAGUS GROWING.—2nd year after being planted.

the soil. These young plants must be well cultivated, and at each hoeing let a little earth be drawn into the trenches, so as to gradually fill them. About the end of October the stems should be cut off and if the trenches are not already filled, fill them with well decayed manure, or good rich compost. The second season cultivate and hoe frequently. We do not suppose the person is living that could tell how long a bed will last, as we never heard of one dying out. Even when sod has been allowed to grow over a row for ten years, every spring the attractive shoots would supply a good sized family for several weeks. Asparagus fresh from the garden is much more crisp and better than when procured at the store. Hundreds of truck gardens in the vicinity of our cities realize large profits by growing acres of this vegetable.

WE MAIL POSTPAID. Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horseradish, add 5c. to doz. prices of Asparagus and 25c. to hundred prices. Rhubarb mailed at single prices and at doz. prices when 10c. is added.

There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of early asparagus, and no vegetable more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits, and it is difficult to account for its cultivation being so much neglected by the community at large. In country gardens it is more rarely to be found than any other vegetable, although so healthful and nutritious; yet every one who knows anything about gardening, having a plat of ground, should have an asparagus bed.

ITS CULTURE: While it is well known that asparagus will grow almost anywhere if covered with soil, yet the better you prepare the bed on the start the more likely you will be to have a bed that will last for years, from which you can cut an abundance in the early spring. In planting, let trenches be opened, about two and one-half feet or more apart, about one foot in width and 6 or 8 inches in depth. At the bottom of the trench some two or three inches of well decayed manure should be placed and well mixed with the soil. On this the plants are set about twelve or eighteen inches apart, spreading the roots out in a natural position and covering with two or three inches of soil, thus leaving the crown of the plant two inches or more below the level of



PLANT READY TO SET.

Palmetto Asparagus.

This variety is considered by some to be the best. For this reason it is being largely planted now, both for home and market. It is a mammoth variety, of recent introduction, noted for its earliness, large size and productiveness. Mr. T. T. Lyon, of the South Haven Sub-station of the Michigan Agricultural College, finds that the variety of Asparagus known as the Palmetto, steadily maintains its superior size and productiveness. It seems to have acquired a fixity of character through a process of selection. Prof. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says: "Palmetto is an excellent variety, delicious and of superior size."

PRICE, strong 2 year plants, 30c. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

The good old variety, well known everywhere; it is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality. Grown on black muck land on our grounds at Clifton it is mammoth in size and continues to give good cutting for a long season.

PRICE, large 2 year plants, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



A BUNCH OF ASPARAGUS.

Of the six or seven varieties of Asparagus on trial here Palmetto has shown a constant superiority in both size and productiveness, with Conover a close second.—Mich. Hort. Report, 1895.

THE GARDEN.—Everyone should be interested in their garden, and while making an entry to procure some of each of above four good things, not forget that the Loudon Red Raspberry, and the Red Cross Currants are King varieties of two excellent fruits for the garden, and that a row of each should be planted.

Horse Radish.

Many know what a nice relish this is to eat with cold meats, but few have it growing where they can get it at any time. It will grow without culture, but will give best results if planted where it can be hoed, etc. Some dig roots in the field but these do not realize how much larger and nicer home grown roots are.

PRICE, strong sets, 20c. per 12, 60c. per 100. By mail, postpaid, at doz. rates.

* Rhubarb—(Pie Plant.)

Set the plants about 3 feet apart with the crowns one inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus. This is an extra good, early variety, large, tender and delicately flavored. **Myatt's Linnaeus** proves to be equally early, and of quite as good quality, with greatly increased size as well as superior productiveness. It has long stood at the head of the list and is yet without a superior.—Mich. Hort. Report, 1895.

PRICE, extra strong roots, 8c. each, 65c. per 12, \$4 per 100.

Sage.

Holt's Mammoth.—Housewives and sausage makers know the value of this garden plant. No garden is complete without it. It is easy to grow. A few plants once started will last forever. A ready market is found in the cities for Sage when properly picked and dried. 40c. to 75c. per pound is generally paid. A neighbor of ours realized \$4.00 off two or three hills.

PRICE, large bushy plants that have been grown in the nursery row, each, 5c., 50c. per 12, \$3 per 100.

Strawberry Culture.



A field of strawberries pays well four seasons out of five, *but of far greater value is the patch, (or even a row) in the home garden, for home use.* There are several methods practiced in planting. We advise for field culture to plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart (about 8,000 plants to the acre). For garden culture, rows may be 3 feet apart, or along the border of the paths, if room to cultivate or hoe. Some prefer the hill system but generally the rows found most profitable are the rows where the young plants are allowed to form a thick row known as the matted system. The soil should be made rich. Strawberries planted in the fall should be kept hoed or cultivated until winter sets in. At the approach of winter each plant should be covered with a light covering of straw manure free from weed seed, and a light furrow or shovel plow mark made between the rows to draw off surplus water, which is very injurious to strawberries during the winter and early spring. If you have no time to plant, make time. It is my favorite of all fruits. It is the marvel of the world. There is no class of fruit which is so generous and appreciative of work done upon it as is the strawberry. It will repay the planter for almost any amount of intelligent attention. Thus the strawberry may yield 50 bushels of strawberries per acre, or it may yield five hundred bushels; there is scarcely any limit to the amount of fruit which an acre of strawberries will produce, if the expenditure of time and attention is given it. The strawberry is the poor man's berry because it bears at once after planting. No fruit on earth is so tempting as freshly picked strawberries. No fruit has as many lovers. A patch of strawberries (in size according to the household) will furnish fruit at a season when you most need it. It will make you healthy and happy; will save unnecessary doctor's bills, and in many ways helps the house-keeper, as no one tires of delicious fruit. It can be eaten in the garden, in the fields, for breakfast, dinner and supper.

A New Jersey strawberry grower picked 225 bushels of strawberries from two acres, which he sold on an average of \$3 per bushel, his crop aggregating the handsome amount of \$675. A strawberry grower near our nurseries at Clifton picked and sold from his 2 acre field of strawberries \$825 worth of berries in 1894 and sold the fruit of the same patch the next year (the buyer to harvest the crop) for \$750.

IMPORTANT.—Strawberry Plants should not be shipped by freight.

NOTE: Do not order strawberry plants sent by freight. Oftentimes our friends order from 50 to 500 trees and 500 or more strawberry plants by freight. Now the trees should go by freight and the strawberries by express, or small lots by mail. In all cases when desired by mail, add postage at rate of 20c. per 100. Always state plainly that the strawberry plants are to be sent by express or mail.

How Many Varieties.—There are thousands of varieties of Strawberries. We do not deem it best to describe a large number, preferring to call attention to a few that seem to possess the most merit.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—I found the box of trees you sent me in good condition when unpacked and of fine quality. I am very much pleased with them.

Yours truly,

MISS C. R. COLEGROVE,
Michigan.

Unless advised before shipment (except in cases where we have received special instructions to ship the plants by freight and the party ordering assuming all risk), we will ship all large lots of strawberries by express and small lots by mail; when sent by mail we will deduct enough plants to cover the postage, and when sent by express the party ordering to pay express charges on arrival.

Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at dozen prices, but if 100 lots are desired by mail add 20c. to 100 prices.

NOTE.—Varieties having the letter P attached, as Bubach, Princess, Greenville, etc., should never be planted alone by themselves. Always plant at least two rows in every five with varieties that have no P after the name, such as Bismarck, Jessie, Marshall, etc., as these have perfect flowers and will pollenate those not having perfect flowers. If ordering 100 plants only, you should order at least 25 with perfect flowers to fertilize the others if these should happen to be those having the P attached.

Additional Varieties.

	PRICE.	DOZ.	100.	1000.
Greenville, well known.....	\$.25	\$.75	\$	
Ivanhoe, Early.25	.75		
Jay Gould, medium.....	.25	1.00		
Lady Thompson, Early, good.....	.25	1.00		
Sharpless, medium.....	.25	1.00		
Timbrell, late.....	.25	1.00		
Parker Earle.....	.35	1.50		
Van Deman, earliest, excellent.....	.25	.75	5.00	
Wilson. The genuine Wilson's Albany, always good, a great favorite with canners.....	.25	.75	5.00	

Marshall.

This is the largest strawberry we know of, both in plant and fruit. Those who take pleasure in testing new varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured 1st prize at a Horticultural Show with the berry, 19 filled a quart. In plant it is the largest we ever saw. Fruited the past season on our grounds, yielding a large crop of extra large berries. A splendid berry for the home.



PRICES, doz., 35c., 100, \$1.

RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING,



BUNCH OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

(As we tie them for shipment.)



HOW THE FIELD OF NEW BISMARCK STRAWBERRY LOOKS.



The Bismarck Strawberry.

This is a self-fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach No. 5. To those familiar with the Bubach nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been a favorite berry, and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate, requiring other varieties to be planted near it, while Bismarck is self-fertilizing. Bubach, while of good quality, is not of the highest char-

acter. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape, and good quality, with vigorous plants full of vitality. Bismarck originated in Arkansas with Mr. Bauer, the man who originated Van Deman strawberry and many other valuable fruits. Bismarck has the same beautiful, glossy skin possessed by the Van Deman. Van Deman is my favorite early berry, and Bismarck my choice for a late berry. We get good words for the Bismarck, it having been tested both North and South, East and West from Arkansas to Connecticut. It made an excellent showing at our fruit farm, and stands transplanting well, though the plants received by us came all the way from Arkansas.

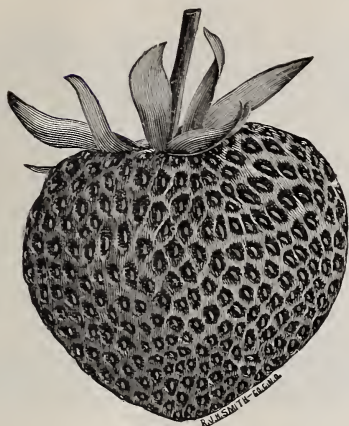
O. W. Blacknall says of it: "I have fruited Bismarck and it promises to be another Bubach No. 5, resembling it closely in plant growth and in the huge size of its berries, their brilliant coloring and heavy quantity which are borne.

It is thus described by the originator. Bismarck a seedling of Bubach No. 5, pollenized by Van Deman. Plant resembles Bubach in every way, but is more robust and stocky with the same iron-clad foliage. Fruit produced in abundance, out-yielding Bubach. Shape obtuse conical, never coxcombed, the heaviest, most solid berry I have ever grown or handled. Color bright scarlet, no green tips, very firm, good flavor, season medium to very late, size larger than Bubach, excelling Mary, Timbrell, Beecher, Holland and Sharpless as grown here. Staminate blossom. Give it good strong soil and be surprised and pleased with its immense crop of large, luscious berries.

PRICE, 75c. per 12; \$3.75 per 100.

NOTICE that the strawberry in colors on first page of cover is Bismarck. Also that price of Loudon red raspberry on back cover of catalogue is wrong.

Brandywine.



BRANDYWINE.

A variety of recent introduction, now largely planted and much liked. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit large, of good form, bright red all over and good quality. Season medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil. The Delaware State Experiment Station reports Brandywine to be the best among those tested. We are planting more of this variety as we have no doubt but that it will fill a "long felt want" in the list of Strawberries. Its lateness, color and other qualities will insure its being a favorite.

PRICE, doz., 35c., 100 for \$1.

Jessie.



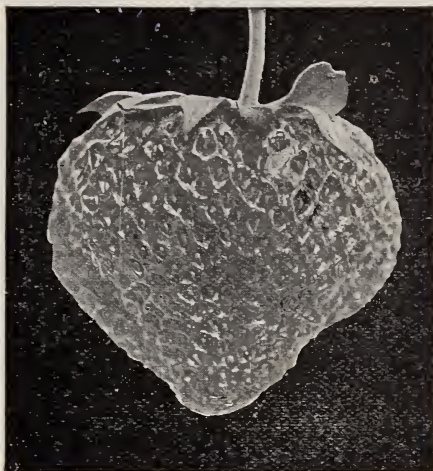
The above medal was awarded us for show of fruit of the Jessie Strawberry, shipped by us to New York City. Large size, fine appearance, good shape, color and quality being a consideration.

Of the well known (or old) varieties this is the best for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all Strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. It is a perfect flowering variety. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large. 5½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society, after examining the plants in fruit on the grounds of the originator, unanimously adopted the following: "Resolved, That the show of the Jessie on the grounds of ——— exceeds anything we have ever seen in size, productiveness and quality, and we believe it possesses more valuable qualities than any new variety now disseminated."

PRICE, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

Wm. Belt.



WM. BELT—A NEW STRAWBERRY.

This New STRAWBERRY in plant is one of the largest, a very luxuriant grower, making an abundance of strong runners, and as healthy and hardy as other varieties. It has a perfect blossom, and is very productive, much more so than the Bubach. It is very large indeed. I had it on exhibition at our strawberry show last summer, 12 berries to the quart. A few days later I had a few quarts containing 37 berries. These were selected from 12 quarts picked from a matted row, with good, ordinary culture. It has produced a good many eight-inch berries on spring-set plants within ten weeks of planting. The first berry on a stem is quite apt to be excombed, but those following are rather long, conical and quite uniform in shape and size. The color is bright, glossy red, and it colors all over. It is as firm as ordinary berries and of a better quality than is often found in large varieties. IN PRODUCTIVENESS, SIZE, BEAUTY AND QUALITY, the Wm. Belt will scale higher than any other variety I ever raised—says the introducer.

PRICE. 50 cts. per 12; \$2 per 100.

Princess P.

This is one of our best varieties, remarkable for its healthy growth of heavy foliage and production of large berries which are excellent for home use and firm enough for market. Gives excellent results when planted with Jessie. It would be our choice of any of the pistillate varieties for general planting.



PRICE, doz., 25c., 100, 75c., 1,000, \$6.

Warfield P.—Early and good for home or market. Considered the most productive of any by some growers.

PRICE, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Bubach P.—Mid-season to late. Needs no recommendations. It is a very reliable variety in growth of plant, size of berry, and yield.

PRICE, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.



Mrs. Brown:—"You are always complaining, Mr. Brown, that our table is destitute of fresh fruits, and yet I have never known you to buy a plant, or to set out a tree in our garden. Men are certainly the most exasperating animals on earth. How can we eat fruits out here if we do not plant, them?"



Mrs. Brown:—"Here we are making the garden, and those trees and plants you ordered have not yet arrived. You are not to blame? Yes, you are too. Why didn't you order them earlier? You are never on time. If I ever marry again I shall get a man who knows enough to be on time, whether he knows anything else or not."



Joy in the family. The box from Green's Nursery Co. has arrived containing trees and plants for the Browns.

Mrs. Brown:—"Didn't I tell you that Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., is the place to buy trees?"

If farmers fully appreciated the great advantage of a fruit garden few would be without one. You can get more health, more comfort, more inspiration, and more dollars for the same labor, than from any other portion of the farm.

Fruit is the best medicine. Money invested in apples and strawberries is much better invested than it is in "sulphur and molasses," to say nothing about the expensive spring "nostrums." Another crop of which the home gardener may just as well as not have a little surplus, for the ready demand that he is sure to have among his near neighbors, is the strawberry. In a previous article I have called this the "garden fruit," and I repeat that no home garden can be called complete without a generous supply of this, the queen among all fruits.

As long as you have to have a row or two for yourself, it cannot be much more trouble to make the rows two or three times as long or plant four or five rows instead of two. The greatest trouble in strawberry cultivation is to get at it, but when you do get at the work once, it is only a question of keeping at it a little while longer each time, whether you have 200 feet of row, or whether you have 500. The additional work will be well paid for, for every quart that can be sold will bring in eight or more cents, and a little patch will yield a good many quarts.

Your satisfaction is our best reward. *Popular Science Monthly* says: The acids of all the common fruits aid the action of pepsin in digesting fats. Apples eaten raw before the morning meal, are among the best preventives of constipation. Cooked apples should be used every day in the year. The acid of sour cherries and currants, taken before the meals, corrects acidity of the stomach.

Selection of varieties. For home use set out good varieties enough to keep up a constant succession from the mid-summer kind, through autumn and winter, and of long keepers to last through spring till the ripening of strawberries. For market, choose such as bear heavy crops of salable fruit, and plant orchards only in such places as they succeed well in, and find a ready sale at the most profitable times of the year.

While fruit pays well for market—far better than any farm crop—it is the home supply that is above all the most profitable, in being so attractive for the wife and children, as well as the husband. Think of the comfortable shade, the fragrant blossoms, and the rapidly developing and tinted globes which delight the eye from spring to autumn.

The man who depends for berries, on the crops that grow in fence corners, is not a man who can afford to be elated with his methods. There should be no berry bushes in fence corners, and sometimes there should be no fences either. A row of bushes in the garden, which can be cultivated by horse power, is worth all the wild bushes that can grow on a hundred acres.

Unless the customer is satisfied we are not. Selection of ground. Select a good soil, such as will raise good farm crops. Make it mellow at once, or with previous mellowing crops.

One delusion is in planting too many varieties. Select only a few of the best.

Low prices make large profit, and our benefit is your gain.

The earliest comer has the pick of the "plums" and prices.

We urge no one to buy. Our goods are our best salesmen.

Science tells us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is now.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—The blackberries I ordered of you came to hand. They are in excellent order and as fine a lot of blackberries as I ever saw.

Yours truly, **HARRISON STINE,**
Pennsylvania.

To urge men to plant orchards, or at least to plant a home supply of strawberries, raspberries, grapes, blackberries, currants and other garden fruits. Men do not always appreciate these luxuries, or necessities, but the good wife knows that no home is complete without them. Write us to send our catalogue to your friends. It has cost us over \$12,000 and ought to be of service.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.





HOW ANOTHER FIELD OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY LOOKS.

(See pages 44 and 45 for more concerning the Loudon.)

This is the Best Red Raspberry for your Garden Supply or your Main Cropper for Market. Don't pass it by. See what Others Say of it on Page 45.

That fresh, ripe, home-grown fruit is more attractive, of better quality and more healthful, needs no argument to prove; that it is worth much more to the consumer, who therefore can afford to pay a higher price for it, can be easily demonstrated.

Make farm life attractive. Have a comfortable house, and well kept lawn surrounded by fruit trees and plants.

Do not overlook the small fruits—the raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, currant and gooseberry, either for the home garden or market. They are not surpassed by the large fruits. They bear soon after planting, are beautiful and luscious.

How much fruit will supply a family? The earliest fruits will be strawberries. Three or four square rods will give an abundant supply for a family. Four or five hundred plants will be sufficient. These will be followed by the earliest cherries, and by currants, raspberries and gooseberries. Two dozen bushes of each of the four best sorts of currants, the same number of raspberries, and two dozen of Houghton's gooseberry will, if well cultivated, furnish an abundant supply. One dozen cherry trees will be enough. Two or three dozen bushes of the blackberry will supply a quart or two a day. Apricots, early apples, early pears and a few of the earliest plums will commence the season of abundance which, with the later varieties of these fruits, will last till near winter. Winter apples and pears, and all the good keeping varieties of the grape, will continue the supply until spring.



THE LOUDON RED RASPBERRY IS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS. SEE PAGES 44 AND 45.

When you claim that you can buy fresh fruit cheaper than you can grow it, remember that in a liberal sense you cannot buy, will not buy, do not intend to buy, and that you are simply evading a square issue of having fruit or not having it. And any man who deliberately settles down to having no fruit on his place is cracked. His head is not well balanced.

No farmer can buy fruit as cheap as he can grow it. If he could no one would grow it at a less price than it cost for the purpose of selling it to him. Then, the farmer who has no fruit never buys it.

Think of it, farmers. One thousand and ninety-five meals in a year and yet no garden, no orchard! One thousand and ninety-five meals in a year, gotten up with an ingenuity that is marvelous and without one complaint, notwithstanding the paucity of the materials! Don't we feel almost ashamed of ourselves?

Thrice worthy he who beautifies his home and farm for the sake of self, of family, of neighborhood and of the passing stranger.

What is more handsome about the home than a cherry tree, a dwarf pear tree, bunches of red currants and raspberries, or rows of fragrant strawberries?

I have seen the unskilled farmer raise a ton of grapes off a single vine that grew without care of any kind. I have seen six tons of Catawba growing on an acre of light, blowing sand, and as good a crop on stiff clay. I have eaten the fruit of a vine that produced seven bushels the fourth year. I knew a man who sold fifty dollars worth of Delawares from a vine in a single season.

You should have fruit upon the table at every meal.

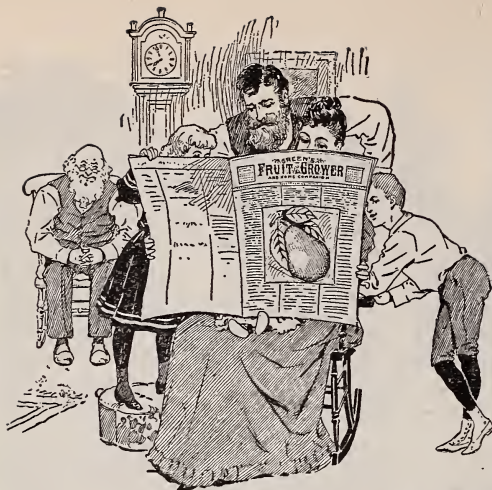
Why not grow more gooseberries? The plant is very easy of propagation and the fruit grows finely here. It certainly is highly esteemed as a fruit for the table. The bushes bear at an early age and live to a good age.

Currants can be trained fan-shape on walls or fences. Grown thus, they require but little room, and if carefully fertilized and cultivated bear enormously and the berries are very large and of extra flavor. Where room is scarce, this is the best way to grow them. For family use, fifty bushes will be ample. Bushes planted this spring will bear a few bunches the coming year, and a partial crop the year following. Currants are easy to grow, sure croppers, and a very healthy fruit, if eaten ripe or preserved.—*Baltimore American*.

Don't overlook the fact that the Red Cross currant is the one of the varieties you need.



RED CROSS CURRANT (REDUCED). SEE PAGE 38.



Every person who grows fruit of any kind or in any quantity should be a reader of the Fruit Grower. Yes, and every person who does not grow fruit should read it and he soon would get in the notion of raising at least enough for family use. The Fruit Grower is published once a month, is a ten page (large, seven column pages) paper and is carefully and ably edited. It covers the entire field of horticulture, and has articles from the best and most practical fruit growers in the land. No person could help becoming interested in horticultural objects after reading the Fruit Grower. It is published by Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. Fifty cents will secure it for a whole year, together with a choice fruit tree, plant or vine premium.

"I cannot spare the ground for an orchard," said a grain farmer, whose land was well adapted to fruit culture. Some large farmers cannot spare ground for a kitchen vegetable garden. It is a wonder that they can spare the land for their houses to stand on.

Fruit growing is a clean, healthy and fascinating pursuit. No other occupation will compare with it.

POTATOES.

We Offer two Varieties, Carman, No. 1, and Rural New Yorker, No. 2.

"Carman No. 1 is a seedling from seedlings," say the introducers. Mr. Carman himself says: "It is the finest potato I ever saw." It is a very large, handsome, white potato, not particularly smooth, but with a skin well netted. Its chief characteristic is its tremendous growing power. In season, Carman No. 1 is medium late.

PRICE, per lb. by mail, 20c.; by express or freight per peck., 40c.; per bushel, \$1.25.

The Rural New Yorker, No. 2, is the most famous late potato in the United States. It originated on the experimental grounds of the Rural New Yorker, and was introduced for the first time in 1889. Quite distinct in appearance; skin and flesh white, quality good; shape nearly round, somewhat flattened; Tubers large, very large, but not rough or irregular; eyes quite shallow and general form symmetrical. Very strong and vigorous in growth and an immense yielder.

PRICE, per lb. by mail, 20c.; by express or freight, per peck, 35c.; per bushel, \$1.



\$1.60 WORTH SEEDS FOR 50c. SEEDS FOR EVERY GARDEN.

THE VILLAGER'S AND FARMER'S COLLECTION OF TESTED SEEDS
16 PACKAGES, PRICE, POST-PAID, 50 CENTS.

LIST OF SEEDS IN EACH BOX.

- | | |
|--|----|
| Beet, Extra Early. A superb variety, of good size, bright red, fine grained and very sweet, | 10 |
| Cucumber. Everbearing. New and unique; thoroughly tested, early, and of greatest value. | 10 |
| Radish. New Rosy Gem. Earliest of all. In quality and flavor unsurpassed; very handsome. | 10 |
| Tomato. New Ignatum. Earliest Tomato in the world. Large, smooth and solid; fine quality. | 10 |
| Water-Melon. Early Peerless. Flavor always sweet and delicious; succeeds everywhere. | 5 |
| Pole Bean. Early Prolific. Immensely productive, and of superb quality. | 10 |
| Lettuce. Early Prize Head. The best of all the lettuces. Very hardy, always tender and crisp. | 5 |
| Musk-Melon. Miller Cream. One of the grandest, sweetest, most delicious of musk-melons. | 10 |
| Parsnips. Large Sugar. A great cropper, large size, tender and sugary. A well known favorite. | 5 |
| Vegetable Peach. A Garden Treasure; makes most delicious preserves, pies, etc., | 10 |
| Pumpkin. 200 lb. Mammoth. A grand colossal variety—the king of mammoths. A Prizetaker. | 10 |
| Mixed Flowers. Over 300 varieties, mostly annuals. All beauties and easily raised; large packet. | 15 |
| Giant Pansies. 50 colors, shades and markings. Pansies are the most popular of flowers. | 20 |
| Sweet Peas. 50 Finest Varieties. All colors. Lovely perfumed climbers, universally admired. | 10 |
| Prize Poppies. 40 gorgeous varieties, mammoth in size and of marvelous beauty. | 10 |
| Everblooming Petunias. A superfine mixture. A perfect cloud of brilliant blossoms. | 10 |

ALL FOR

ONLY

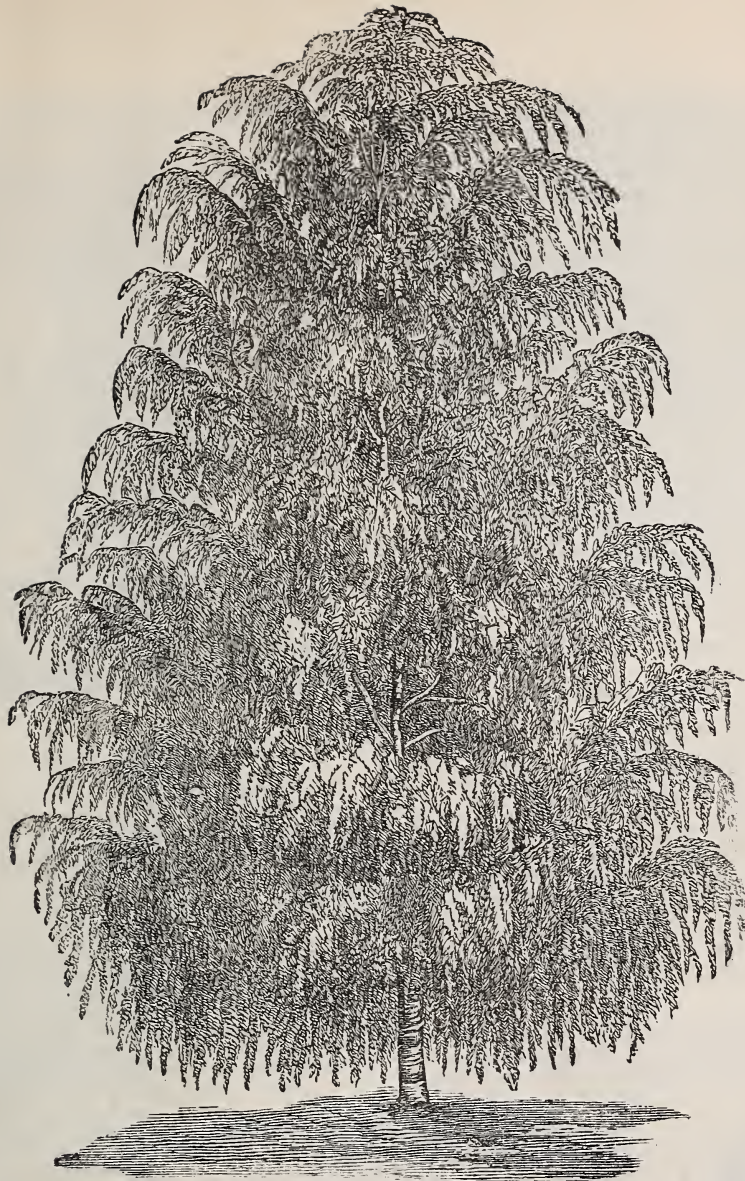
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CENTS.

WORTH \$1.60.

The above offer is made by us on account of the many inquiries we have had for garden seeds. All the seeds are guaranteed by our grower as fertile, and will be put up neatly in their separate packages and all packed securely in a box and mailed post-paid for 50c.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE BEAUTIFUL CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH, KING OF ORNAMENTAL LAWN TREES.

PRICE of trees, 6 to 8 ft. 35 cents each; the same as sold by agents for \$1 to \$1.50 each.

The Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees, but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection. As single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees, they are very imposing and handsome. If one ornamental tree only, plant the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

There are many who do not know what the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch is. They

have often been attracted by beautiful specimens of this tree on the lawns of the well-to-do (for a few years ago \$2 to \$5 was the price of them) and have wondered what tree it was. We have two noble specimens on our grounds at Clifton which I planted about 20 years ago. They are now large and beautifully formed trees, noticed and commented upon by every passer-by, and many are the inquiries we have had as to their name. The illustration is a fair representation of these beautiful trees. But one must see a tree that has been planted several years to fully recognize its value over the majority of other lawn trees.

Special Cut Price for 6 to 8 feet trees, 35 cents each.

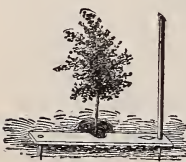
Let every one who owns a home in city or country plant intelligently a number of ornamental trees and shrubbery, and thus increase the value of the property 25 to 50 per cent.

Ornamental trees and shrubs are not only desirable but essential, in making the home what it should be. They are an attraction to the dwelling and nothing else can fill their place. Works of art, statuary, fountains, etc., are desirable in their place, but these beautiful works of nature, improved and shown at their best by the indefatigable efforts of man, add a charm to the home that is indescribable here. They add value to the house and grounds also. We have known purchasers to pay double for the same sized house and acreage of grounds, when the latter was well studded with desirable trees and shrubs, than what they would for that where grounds were bare. We offer principally the hardy, free flowering and rich foliage kinds, those that we feel sure our patrons, whether in north or south, will have no difficulty in growing to their entire satisfaction. For choice collection of ornamental trees, foliage and flowering shrubs *at reduced prices*, see page 3.

The Norway Maple.

This is a noble variety both in growth and form. It is very popular for shade and ornament; leaves large, deep green, and glossy. It is general for nurserymen to offer large size trees 10 to 12 feet or more; this we have come to the conclusion is a mistake. The inexperienced planter invariably fails in making a tree of this size live. Even if it does not die right out, it never grows luxuriantly and is a sorry sight. Again, the railroad charges are necessarily much heavier on such trees. *Now we offer this season a splendid lot of trees well grown and 4 1-2 to 6 feet at a price that has never been equalled in the retail trade, viz:*

25 CENTS EACH, \$3 per 12. We offer also to those who need the large size, first-class trees, 8 to 10 ft., at 60 cts. each.



TREE PLANTER.

Pissardi, Red-Leaved

Plum.—There is no hardy foliage tree grown that can compare with the *Prunus Pissardi*. There is nothing that will please you as well as will foliage trees. It is the most beautiful foliage tree extant. The leaves of this plum varies from a bright cherry red to a very dark purplish red. Our C. A. Green saw this beautiful tree more often used in the parks of Paris, and the ornamental grounds of Switzerland, Belgium, England and Scotland, than any other ornamental tree. It was planted at intervals with other trees and shrubbery with marked effect. As it grows more rapidly than other ornamental trees, and is easily transplanted, and not high in price, it is today the most popular foliage tree in existence. It may be trained to any size or height desired by pruning. My practice is to cut back the head one-half each season, keeping in compact form. It makes an attractive hedge, as may be seen in Mr. Green's garden at Rochester, where it attracts general attention.

PRICES, large trees, 4 to 5 ft. trees, 35c. each.



The Carolina Poplar.

The Carolina Poplar takes front rank among the best of poplars. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 feet during one season and thus making fine avenues in a few years. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical, commanding form of elegant appearance. It is very desirable at the roadside, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil; it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Don't forget the Carolina Poplar.

"The Poplar is a beautiful tree; beautiful foliage, unmolested by any insects or disease and should be planted in every collection. I do not refer to the tall, unshapely tree seen about the country, but to the poplar cut back annually and encouraged to branch low; the poplar thus trimmed is not surpassed in beauty by any tree; by thus trimming back you can keep a poplar, or any tree, reduced to any height or shape you desire. The poplar naturally runs high, and I do not admire these church-steeple specimens so often seen. Where a screen is desired to cover an objectionable view, or building, nothing is better than a row of poplars, planted 4 to 6 feet apart; these also should be cut back every year. You could make a hedge of poplars by trimming them close every year. Don't fail to plant a few poplars on your place. I have just planted a lot to cut off the view on one side of my Rochester place."—C. A. GREEN.

Special Prices on Carolina Poplar, 6 to 8 ft., extra fine, 35 cts. each; mail size, 20 cts. each.

Ash, Mountain.—Bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are conspicuous and handsome.

PRICE, 5 ft., 40 cts. each.

Basswood, (American Linden.)—A rapid growing native tree, deep green leaves of enormous size and clusters of fragrant flowers. Valuable for the wood and for the honey gathered from its blossoms. It is hardy, handsome, and is destined to come into general use for street, lawn or park planting. Our nurserymen are not growing it largely for commercial purposes, yet we believe it will grow in popular favor as it becomes better known. We would like to see at least half a dozen planted in every school yard in the State.

PRICE, 8 ft. trees, 50 cts. each.

Beech, Rivers' Purple-Leaved.—Differs from the old Purple Beech by its regular pyramidal form and crimson foliage in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in the season. For ornamental grouping on the lawn in contrast with other foliage it is very desirable, also as a single specimen.

PRICE, 2 feet, 50 cents each.

Chestnut, (American Sweet,) See page 32.

Horse Chestnut, (White Flowering.)—A well known tree with handsome shaped dense head. Produces an abundance of showy, sweet-scented flowers in early spring. Very desirable for the lawn or meadow, as it affords abundant shade.

PRICES, 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each. Small size, by mail, post-paid, 10 cts. each.

Horse Chestnut, (Red Flowering.)—Not so desirable as the white flowering in growth of tree, but very fine because of the dark red flowers—much later than the white. A slow grower.

PRICE, 4 ft. trees, \$1 each.

Dogwood, (White Flowering.)—The flowers produced in the spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or the lawn.

PRICE, 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each.

Surround yourself with all that's beautiful in nature and you will be happier and your family will be happier. Happiness brings health, and health brings success in your undertakings.

Prices of all the best ornamental trees are lower than ever before. See Carolina Poplar Sugar and Rock Maple and others.

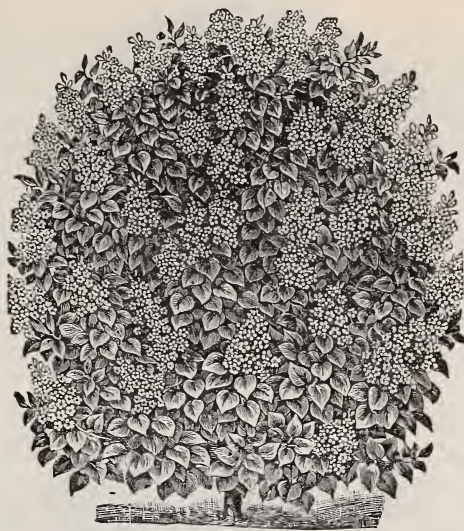
Linden.—(See Basswood.)

Poplar, Lombardy.—This is an old favorite. Well known and remarkable for its erect rapid growth, and tall, spiral form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

PRICE, extra fine, 6 to 8 ft., 50c. each.

Tulip Tree.—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

PRICE, 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each.



Catalpa, Hardy Speciosa.—This desirable and attractive tree is now widely known. It is planted for shade, also for its blossoms, and on account of its value as a timber tree. Whole tracts of land have been planted in the West for this purpose, as it is a very rapid grower, and found to be very desirable for railroad ties, etc. Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Hort. Society, describes it as follows: "Massive in all its proportions, straight and rigid, it looks like a production of the tropical zone, yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, sometimes lobed, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green; followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and blossoms, contrasting finely with its dark, massive foliage; it may be truly called a 'regal tree.'" Catalpa trees 4 years old and more, planted on our grounds blossom profusely every summer. No one sees them without enquiring what they are, and ending in leaving an order for one or more trees.

PRICE, 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 6 to 7 ft., 40 cts. each.

Elm, American White or Weeping.—A noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests, spoken of by foreign tourists as the most beautiful American tree. It is attractive in any suitable location, is hardy and easily transplanted. "Under the spreading branches of a stately elm, close sat I by a goodly river's side, where gliding streams the rock did overwhelm." The American Elm is a great favorite with Chas. A. Green. He wonders why it is that many more of such an effective, easily transplanted tree is not set every season. We sell hundreds now as it is much liked where well known.

PRICE, 6 to 10 ft., 50c. each.

Thorns, Double Flowering.—These are unequalled for their fine effect on the lawn, forming a beautiful bouquet in tree form.

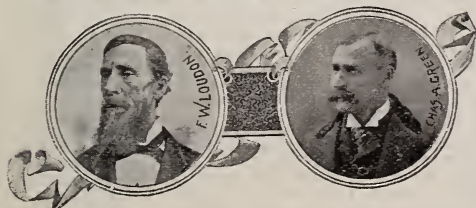
Thorn, Double White.—Has small, double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a very striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. Strong trees.

PRICE, 40c.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. Strong trees.

PRICE, 40c.

Don't overlook Am. Elm, Carolina Poplar and Cut-Leaf Birch.



THE ORIGINATOR AND THE INTRODUCER OF THE BEST RED RASPBERRY KNOWN. SEE PAGES 44, 45.



KILMARNOCK WILLOW.

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping.—(Umbrella Tree)—This is a splendid weeping tree. Very desirable for lawns, gardens, cemeteries and wherever a drooping tree is preferred. It is often called the umbrella tree on account of the unique form. The leaves are glossy and reach to the extreme end of the drooping twigs which often touch the ground. It is hardy and vigorous, thriving on all soils. There are probably more of these trees planted than any other ornamental tree.

PRICE, 6 feet, 35c.

Don't overlook the price of the best ornamental trees—**Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch at 35c.** A few years ago such trees, 6 to 7 ft., would have cost you **75c. and \$1.00 each.**

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—This native tree of ours is a universal favorite for street planting, and desirable everywhere. It is considered a slow grower, but is long lived. If planted in sod all trees or shrubs should be kept mulched for a year or two for best results.

PRICE, 8 ft., 50c.

Maple, Silver Leafed or Soft.—Of rapid growth. In foliage very desirable, and as it differs from all other maples with its silvery leaves should not be omitted.

PRICE, 8 ft., 50c. each.

Maple, Ash Leafed.—(Box Elder)—A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit, and rapid growth.

PRICE, 35c. each.

Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaved.—A variety of the silver maple, with slender, drooping shoots and of a very graceful habit. Suitable for the lawn

PRICE, 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

Mulberries, Russian and Hicks.—Both desirable for ornamental and shade. Especially the Russian with its attractive cut foliage. Trees of Russian, **5 to 6 ft., each 25c.** (See page 35.)

In Reply to questions often asked of us we would say that we consider that the **Best Trees for Street Planting** are American Elm, Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, Soft Maple, Linden and Carolina Poplar. **Best Trees for Ornamental Effect**, Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, Prunus Pissard and Hardy Catalpa. **Best Trees for Small Lawns**, Double Flowering Thorns, Kilmarnock Willow.



HONEY LOCUST.

Honey Locust.—This cut represents the Honey Locust tree, the lower branches of which have been cut off and the head formed to the height of 5 feet. The branches of the head are cut back each spring to 4 or 6 in. Trained in this manner, the Honey Locust is not excelled by any ornamental tree. Our C. A. Green saw such trees when in Europe and they were objects of beauty.

PRICE OF TREE, 3 1-2 to 5 ft., headed back ready for immediate effect, each 15 cents, doz., \$1.25.



Ostrich Plume, the New Ornamental Grass (Eulalia) (Gracillima Univittata).—Is nearly as beautiful as ostrich plumes when in blossom. Plumes will keep for months or years, drying like feathers. Valuable for decoration for mantle piece, side board or piano. Notice by the cut that this is one of the most attractive ornaments to any garden or lawn, and one of the most early secured and least expensive. There is nothing in all nature more graceful than the stalks of this beautiful ornament. C. A. Green introduces this with fine effect in various places on his Rochester place. A single plant in a flower bed, or on a lawn is an object which will attract attention by all who admire the beautiful. It may also be used as an outside border for flower beds. It is most attractive of all planted in a row bordering the drive, or to separate one part of the yard from another, or among flowers and shrubs, in which location it forms the prettiest hedge imaginable, as seen in cut attached. This Eulalia is easily transplanted, and grows rapidly. One plant at the end of the year's growth may be divided to make twelve or more strong plants. I advise every reader to plant a few.

PRICE of Ostrich Plume, Eulalia, strong plants, 10c. each; \$1 per doz. It can be sent safely by mail at this price.



A BED OF HARDY HYDRANGEA, (PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA,) FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

PRICE, 15 and 25 cents each. (See below.)

Ornamental Shrubs.

Beautify your home grounds and make them of more value. There is no way in which the external attractions of a residence may be increased so perfectly and at so little expense, as by the planting of ornamental shrubbery. Unlike architectural structures, it does not require the labor of the hand to bring out every part, but natural growth develops into beautiful forms. It requires only a good soil, planting in the first place, and training into the most effective shape. A certain amount of smooth lawn in connection with the shrubbery, serves to develop its charms.

We often see in catalogues a long list of shrubbery offered that is not hardy, but all we offer are entirely hardy without protection, bloom at once and continue to grow lovelier year, by year. *Small sizes will be forwarded by mail*, if desired, at rates of each and dozen, we paying the postage, but larger plants will be sent if they go by express or freight. Altheas, Deutzias, Hydrangea, P. G., Spiraeas and Weigelas are amongst the best, easiest to transplant and cheapest.

The Shrubs we offer are strong transplanted bushy plants that will blossom profusely the first season. Plants will be mailed postpaid at prices offered (unless otherwise noted), but will not be one-quarter as large as those to go by express or freight at same price each.

Writing of the Hardy Hydrangea, Country Gentleman says: "Nothing else could make the show its large white heads do. When grown as a standard it is perhaps, prettier than as a shrub. To make standards, the shrub is cut down in spring, and then but one strong shoot allowed to grow. This is staked to keep it in position, and its top pinched off at about five feet up."

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—I received the trees in excellent condition, fine trees. Will send you a large order soon.

Yours truly,

ADOLPH KRIMMEL,
Maryland.

The Hydrangea, P. G.

Without exception this is the best flowering shrub that we offer. Blossoms the first year planted, no matter how small the plant may be. Blossoms very large, often 8 to 10 inches in length and from 6 to 12 in circumference. White, turning to a pink as the season advances. Extremely hardy; needs no covering in the coldest weather. Much used in cemeteries, and for this purpose it is a beautiful and effective plant. Its flowers in combination with the Evergreens generally seen in cemeteries are most desirable. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower; a single blossom remaining in beauty for nearly a month. We have plantations of these flowers that delight the beholder for a month at a time. When the specimens first open they are greenish white, later they change to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink hue. The Hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground it will not injure it and the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season. It can be grown in tree form to a single branch. To get the best results, make the soil very rich, but it will grow anywhere and on any kind of soil. There is no plant on earth that I can recommend with greater confidence than the Hydrangea. It can be mailed safely anywhere. For these reasons then we recommend it to our patrons' notice, and the reasons as set forth do not do it justice. We assure you that there is nothing in the way of flowering outdoor plants that will please you more than this plant. We prefer to grow it in tree form, cutting back the last season's growth severely each spring and by this method securing a larger flower and better shaped bush than if left to its own way of growing.

PRICE of strong flowering medium size plants, 15c. each; doz., \$1.25. Large plants, 25c. each; doz., \$2.25. Strong plants by mail, postpaid, 15c. each.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.;

GENTLEMEN:—Trees received in fine condition.
Respectfully, P. L. ZILCZY, Neb.

A New Lilac.

Madame Lemoine.—(Double White.)—This fine new double-flowering variety is of a pure snow-white color. Its flowers, which are composed of a number of corollas, are borne in enormous panicles, much larger than other varieties. It is a great acquisition. This valuable variety was imported from Scotland for propagation in our grounds. We now have a few dozen trees of our own growing, strong, healthy and nice in every way.

PRICE, 2 to 3 ft., each 50c.

Lilac, Purple.—The well known variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant, purple.

PRICE, strong bush, 25c.

Lilac, White.—A very desirable contrast to the purple; those who have one should have the other.

PRICE, 35c. (None to mail.)

Lilac, Persian.—Foliage small; Flowers light to dark purple, very fragrant.

PRICE, 35c. each. (None to mail.)

California Privet.—Exceedingly valuable, especially in massing to produce effect of color. It is of strong upright habit, foliage oval, deep green. It is almost evergreen. When grown as a single specimen the plant is literally covered in July with panicles of small, pretty, pure white, lilac-like, fragrant flowers. Not entirely hardy.

PRICE, 2 to 3 ft., 10c. each; doz., \$1.



Weigeilas.—This family is one of the most desirable of our hardy shrubs, and in extensive lawn decorations are always used. The class are hardy, strong growers and profuse in bloom. The flowers are large trumpet-shaped with a variety of color.

Weigeila Rosea—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large and of a deep rosy color, and are borne in great profusion.

PRICE, 2 to 3 ft. plant, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Weigeila Candida.—New and fine; pure snow-white flowers, borne in great profusion; good autumn bloomer.

PRICE, 2 to 3 feet plants, 30c.

Snowball.—(Guelder Rose.)—A well known favorite shrub, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers, the latter part of May. This is popular, and justly so, easily grown and attractive near by or at a long distance. It remains long in blossom, like the Hydrangea, which it resembles somewhat.

PRICE, 20c.; doz., \$2.

Japan Snowball.—Quite distinct from the common snowball. Hardy in plant. Most people consider it the best of the Snowballs. It bears an immense number of flowers, and in the autumn its foliage turns to a rich bronze color, which is unlike that of any other shrub. Foliage dark green. Flowers pure white. Very valuable. Bushy plants.

PRICE, each 35c. (None to mail.)

Lantana Snowball.—This plant was figured in *Garden and Forest*, in vol. ii., page 535, and is there described as the handsomest of the native American Viburnums, and one of the most beautiful shrubs of our flora. Popularly known as the "wayfaring tree" and forms a large, robust shrub with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, which are succeeded by red fruit, becoming black in the fall. It also retains its foliage very late. It should be planted by those who like the other Viburnum or Snowballs, as it is a hardy and good variety.

PRICE, large shrub, 10c.; doz., \$1.00. (None to mail.)



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.

Spiræa Van Houttei.—Undoubtedly the finest early-flowering, white-blossomed Spiræa is that known in gardens as S. Van Houttei. Its large, pure white, short stemmed flowers are produced in close corymbose clusters on short, leafy lateral branchlets along the branches. The branches are slender and recurved. The plant will grow six feet or more in height and spread as much in diameter, and with ordinary care it will bear a profusion of flowers regularly every year. The dark green foliage is abundant, seems remarkably free from blemishing diseases, and it keeps a fresh and healthy appearance throughout the summer and well into the autumn, when many species become leafless. It is usually in finest flower in the last week of May or about the first of June.

PRICE, strong flowering plants, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Spiræa Callosa Rosea.—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine.

PRICE, strong, medium size plants, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Spiræa Billardi.—This is a free bloomer, and makes a striking show; its profusion of long spiked rose colored blossoms, to be found on the bushes nearly all summer, makes it very popular.

PRICE, strong, medium size, 10c.; doz., \$1. Extra large size, 20c.

Spiræa Bumalda.—A few years ago a splendid addition to the list of late blooming shrubs was made in the introduction of the Spiræa Bumalda, a dwarf, bushy sort, bearing flat heads of rosy pink flowers. It flowers freely about the close of June, but does not stop there, other flowers coming, one crop after the other, until the close of autumn, and especially is this the case if old flower heads be diligently cut off as fast as they appear.

PRICE, nice plants, 15c.

The Tree Cranberry.—Don't overlook this. It is valuably grown for flowers, foliage and fruit. Its red berries are attractive and hang on a long time. See page 31.

PRICE, 15 and 25c. each. Flowering plants.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The Deutzia.

The Deutzia is one of the most delightful flowering shrubs, easy of culture, but pays for a deep, moderately rich soil and an open, sunny situation. There are other varieties, but we choose to offer these only, as below, which have proven most satisfactory on our grounds and other places. The following varieties are our favorites:

Deutzia Gracilis.—The slender or graceful Deutzia is a native of Japan, from whence it was introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. In the open air it is the first of the Deutzias to flower, which it usually does about the middle of June. When young its growth is stiffly upright, but in time it will spread into a graceful little bush from 3 to 4 feet in height.

PRICE, small, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Deutzia Crenata.—A variety of the above having double flowers, which are white, tinged with pink and which are produced in racemes from 4 to 5 inches in length in great profusion. This is truly a fine variety, and should be in every collection.

PRICE, strong plants, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Cut-Leaved Sumach.—(*Rhus glabra laciniata* or SILVER FERN SHRUB)—Leaves of immense size, dark green and glaucous beneath with bright pink mid-rib and veinings, drooping gracefully from the branches, and so finely lacinated that it resembles a Tree Fern. It is an exquisite shrub during the entire growing season, and in autumn the leaves turn to a rich red and yellow.

PRICE, 25c. each; none to mail.

Golden-Leaved Elder.—This is a shrub which attains large size, blossoming in June, and is very ornamental, not only in flower, but also in fruit and foliage, enlivening the shrubbery with its golden foliage. With this, as with many others, it should be kept in good shape by annual pruning.

PRICE, 25c. each.

Purple-Leaved Berberry.—A beautiful shrub, with persistent violet purple foliage; showy, small yellow flowers, conspicuous and beautiful red berries in pendulous clusters. Very ornamental. Forms a handsome hedge.

PRICE, strong bushes, 10c. each; doz., \$1.00.

Arundo, Hardy Bamboo.—A superb stately reed, resembling a Bamboo in its size and beauty. Fine for ornamental planting by lakes and ponds.

PRICE, each, 25c.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, should be in all collections. Unlike any other flowering shrubs, blossoms resemble a cloud of smoke. Much admired and conspicuous in flower, and also pretty on account of its foliage in autumn.

PRICE, strong, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Japan Quince, (*Cydonia Japonica*).—A popular and very valuable showy shrub. They are hardy and enduring, and form a beautiful bush or hedge. The prevailing and most desirable color, we think, is the deep crimson. Blossoms early in spring, and produces considerable fruit, which increases its value as an ornamental.

PRICE, strong, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Early Richmond Cherries.

This the world over is a favorite cherry, both for home use and market. Hardy as an oak, beautiful as a rose, bearing often before dug from nursery. Salable everywhere, it has few rivals.

PRICES.—We have an immense stock of this cherry, and offer first-class trees as follows: 2 year old, 4 to 5 feet, 8 cents each; 12 for 80 cents; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$7.75 and a heavier grade, extra fine, 5 to 6 feet, 15 cents each; 12 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$10.00. All 2 year old trees, first-class.

The Early Richmond is an early red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. See pages 1 to 8 for more concerning the Cherry; also 2nd page of cover.

Althæa (Tree Hollyhock) Rose of Sharon.

—One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect, growing with large, bell-shaped, double flowers of striking color borne abundantly in August and September when most other shrubs are out of bloom. We have purple, white and red blossoming and the attractive variegated leaved variety, all of which are imported and grafted, blossoms being double and fine in every way. One good quality of the Althæas is that they keep their foliage fresh well into autumn, when the leaves of many other shrubs are dried up or blighted by fungus.

PRICES, heavily branched, well rooted bushes, 2 ft., 15c., doz., \$1.50.

Forsythia Viridissima, (Golden Bell.) From China. A fine, hardy shrub of spreading habit and straggling growth. It comes into bloom exceedingly early and the flowers are of a bright orange-yellow; foliage and bark dark green.

PRICE, large, 20 cts.

Variegated or Striped Grass.—This is a grass we grow on account of being so pretty. It pleases as well for borders of flower beds, walks or a row here and there to change the monotony of the garden or field. It is just the thing for mixing with the flowers in a bouquet. All who plant it will be delighted.

Strong sets, 5c.; doz., 50c.

Tree Honeysuckle.—A handsome, showy shrub; flowers of a delicate pink.

PRICE, strong bushes, each 20 cts.; doz., \$2. (None to mail).

Mock Orange.—Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling orange blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower. We wonder why this shrub is not more largely planted. It adds a charm wherever planted.

PRICE, each, 15 cts., doz., \$1.25.

Calycanthus Floridus, (Sweet-Scented or Strawberry Shrub.)—Flowers of a chocolate brown color, and have a powerful aromatic odor from May to August. The leaves and wood are very fragrant. Its spicy blooms are produced very freely.

PRICE, strong plants, each, 15 cents; doz., \$1.50.

Red Branched Dogwood.—A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red. This is extensively used for effect in Central Park. The foliage, attractive at all seasons, colors beautifully in the fall. Its white blossoms are seen early in spring, and are followed by showy berries.

PRICE, strong plants, each, 10 cts.



Hardy Flowering Bulbs and Roots.



Peonias.—

There is nothing that we would miss from the old garden so much as the peonia clump. With their brilliant display of bloom during May and June there is nothing that will equal them, many of which are so vivid and so profuse in bloom, that they fairly dazzle the eye. Many have flowers of immense size, most in-

tensely double and produced in a profusion scarcely equalled by any other plant. Peonias are perfectly hardy and succeed in almost any soil except where water stands. Years ago we secured from a grower in the West a few hundred sets and have never seen their equal in any other flower on any other grounds, except the Rose. We have been fortunate in securing more for the spring trade (ours being nearly gone) from the same source. We offer three of different colors and time of blossoming. We offer three colors, Red, Pink and White. All double, large and excellent.

PRICE, 20c. each; 3 for 50c.

Yucca filamentosa.

— *A plant so highly ornamental and so easily grown* should be found on every lawn and in every flower border and as it requires but little attention after being planted, deserves all that can be said in its praise.—CHAS. E. PARNELL in *Vick's Magazine*.

It is particularly known as Bear's Thread, or Adam's Needle, is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear, sword-shaped leaves which are regularly serrated, and edged with slender threads which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower scapes or terminal panicles which attain a height of six or eight feet. The individual flowers are numerous, cup-shaped, pendulous, and of a cream color, and the plant remains in bloom for a considerable time. The inflorescence, is, however, but a small part of its attractions, as its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months, when all other flowering and foliage plants have died away and left no trace of their summer beauty; and it seems surprising that a plant so highly ornamental and so easily grown should not receive more attention and be more frequently seen in our lawns and in our flower borders. But beyond here and there an occasional neglected specimen it is seldom met with.

PRICE, large plants that would blossom next summer, each, 25c., doz., \$2.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

The Gladiolus.

"The Gladiolus is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody in any soil or climate. It is, in short the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and attention, and making a display which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring few bulbs can equal and none surpass.



SPIKES OF GLADIOLUS.

We do not know of a flower that is more deserving of the admiration of everyone than the Gladiolus. We have grown it for many years. Our stock is noted for its variety of colors, from the lightest to the darkest shades.

I am more delighted with the Gladiolus every season. It is the rich man's flower and the poor man's flower, it is everybody's flower.

C. A. GREEN.

Culture.—Gladiolus are of the simplest culture. Plant at any time from April to July in any fairly good soil, well spaded. Set in rows three inches apart, or in masses six inches apart each way. Plant in full sun if possible, and stir the soil frequently to attract and retain the moisture. They bloom from July to October. After fall frosts lift the bulbs and after removing the tops let them dry for two or three weeks in any airy position under cover. Then after removing the roots, store them in a cellar, or any cool, dry place away from frost, planting again the following spring." By observing these directions one lot of bulbs will last a lifetime. New bulbets will also form and can be taken off the old bulbs and planted carefully and in their turn will make nice bulbs that will blossom.

We offer flowering bulbs, mixed colors.

PRICE, 3 for 10c.; 6 for 20c.; doz., 30c.; 100, \$2. By mail, postpaid except by the 100. Add 25 cents per 100 if needed postpaid by mail.



TUBEROSE PLANT.

Tuberose.—Dwarf

Pearl.—The Tuberose is one of the choicest flowers. No flower is more fragrant and few more beautiful. This variety is characterized by its short, robust stem and long spike filled with beautiful, large, perfectly double flowers of most delicious fragrance. Spikes frequently bear 80 to 90 flowers, remaining in bloom for a long time. They are always wax-like, pure white and are unsurpassed for button hole bouquets. Bulbs can be planted from April to June in pots or in the open ground. Plant three inches deep in good rich soil and do not allow them to overrun with weeds or other plants if you desire them to bloom early.

PRICE, large flowering bulbs, doz., 35c.; 100, \$3.



In this illustration there are pictured out some of the leading ornamental and flowering vines, that are hardy, easy of culture, and desirable in every way for spring or fall planting. No. 1 is the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, commonly known as Boston Ivy; No. 2, the Trumpet Flower; No. 3, Purple Wistaria; No. 4, Clematis Jackmanni; No. 5, White Clematis; No. 6, Clematis Coccinea. These interesting vines are described below and on following page:

Flowering Vines and Ornamental Creepers fill a position that no other plant can. They add a charm to the building and make it look homelike. We frequently see houses covered with *Ampelopsis V.*, (Boston Ivy,) and others, where the Wistaria, the Clematis and the Honeysuckle running on trellises of wire, lath, are strung or kept in place with tacks, and these homes always look cheerful. Again, we note others that look more like a prison, not a vine to change the monotony of the building material. Not only are vines suitable for climbing up and over buildings, but they are desirable for garden ornamentation. A good trellis for the Clematis is made by nailing lath to a stake, forming this trellis any shape desired. A more natural effect is produced by planting the vines near fences or the like and letting them ramble as they please. Only those who have lived in homes where the grounds have been void of this natural ornamentation and in homes where there have been an abundance, can fully appreciate them.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. 25 cts. each.

Monthly Fragrant (Honeysuckle).—A rapid grower, noted for continual blossoming nearly all the summer. Flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

PRICES, each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.

Tree Honeysuckle. — (See Flowering Shrubs.)

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. —A strong, rapid grower, with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers which, however, are without fragrance, though strikingly handsome, continuing to produce blossoms until severe winter sets in.

PRICE, each, 25 cts.

**G. N. CO. HAS
200 ACRES
1,000,000 TREES
AND PLANTS.**

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;
GENTLEMEN:—My trees came to hand in good condition and are a fine lot of trees. Your method of packing beats the cars.
Yours truly,
WM. MILLER, JR.,
New Jersey.

***Ampelopsis Veitchii*, (Boston Ivy.)**

This is recognized as the peer amongst vines for covering walls, buildings, etc. It needs no training, no tacking to the walls, as it clings to the hardest stone or brick walls with such a tenacity as to defy the strongest wind. It is the most wonderful vine that is known. Thousands are planted in this country and as autumn approaches, its bright coloring of red, green and orange foliage is a sight not easily forgotten. It does not blossom, but its foliage is a revelation of all that is beautiful, and hard, indeed, must be he to please, who does not pronounce the *Ampelopsis Veitchii* to be a grand vine.

PRICE, each, 30 cts.; doz., \$3.

All vines postpaid by mail at prices offered. Larger ones by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—Trees came in in fine condition and are nicer than I expected. I am well pleased with the stock.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. RICE,
New York.



TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

This is a good, early pear, which you should not overlook. (See pages 10, 11.)

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Clematis Jackmanni.

From photograph of plant growing on C. A. Green's grounds at Rochester, N. Y. It will cover a veranda quickly.

The Wistaria stands second to none as a rapid growing, flowering vine. It is indescribably beautiful when in blossom with its hundreds of immense double, blue, purple or white racemes. There is a vine in Norwich, Conn., that covers a quarter acre of area, and yielded 2,000 bright clusters of blossoms.

Wistaria, Purple.—The best. Flowers large and double, pale purple, desirable for any position when you need a rapid climber and an abundance of blossoms.

PRICE, large, 25 cts. each.

Trumpet Flower, (*Bignonia*) Radicans—

Of rapid growth and with its large, showy, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers and pretty foliage, it is valuable for covering unsightly objects. It is especially valuable for covering dead trees. When in full bloom during August, it produces a most striking and gorgeous effect. It adheres to the bark of trees and to walls with great tenacity, and its growth is exceedingly vigorous. The flowers are magnificent, being fully five inches long in clusters. It may be grown in tree form the same as Wistaria.

PRICES, strong plants, 10c. each, doz. \$1.00.

Virginia Creeper.—A native vine, of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

PRICES, each, 15 cts., doz., \$1.50.

Golden Cluster Hops.—The beauty of the hop vine with its deep green leaves and its pendulous balls of yellow and green, are not easily forgotten. They are especially desirable for covering archways, shading the kitchen window, etc. The variety we offer is very prolific in growth of vine and produces rich golden hops abundantly.

PRICES, strong roots, each, 10 cents, doz., \$1.

Clematis.—The Clematis ranks highest as a flowering climber, needing little care and one that gives noble returns for a little outlay. It is a rapid climber and profuse in blossoms. We have counted 100 blossoms at one time on a 3-year old plant. It is hardy, and nowhere can be found a greater number of blossoms to the amount of vine than in the Clematis. We plant them in the open garden and fix a trellis for them to and near the buildings, or near the base of the trees as practicable, allowing them to run amongst the branches and everywhere. They are exceedingly beautiful.

Clematis, Jackmanni.—We consider this by far the best Clematis—takes to transplanting better, blossoms more, hardy and seems to be free from disease which attacks other varieties. We would rather have one Jackmanni than two of any other variety. The flowers when fully expanded are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

PRICE, strong plants, each, 40 cts.

Henryi.—White, large flowers. 50c. each.

Coccinea, the Scarlet Clematis.—This is a novel variety, entirely unlike any other, and exceedingly popular. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color, a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed, one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in *Clematis Coccinea*, with its peculiarly shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage. If it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine.

PRICE, each, 35 cts.

Plant Young Trees.

Experience has taught a good many men, but not all, that it is better in almost every way to plant fruit trees one or two years old from the nursery rather than those four or five years old. Some men buy nursery trees as some Chinamen buy boots. They get the largest sizes possible for the money paid. But others, and probably the better orchardists, do not care to buy cord-wood of nurserymen, and hence take younger trees that have more fibrous roots. The smaller trees generally cost less, are more easily handled in transporting and planting, and in a few years' time will be likely to outstrip those which are much larger at the time of planting. Many good orchardists maintain that at five or six years from planting the smaller trees will show the best results both in fruitage and healthfulness of the orchard. Those contemplating planting orchards during the coming season may well consider the subject of size and age of the trees they select. In any event it is always well to make selections early in the season and take plenty of time to prepare the ground and plant.—*California Fruit Grower.*

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—The box of trees came through all right. Was only three days on the way. They were in fine condition and were a fine lot of trees.

G. S. HECKMAN,
Indiana.



That is what you will say when you see our trees, no matter what the grade. We sell trees, medium size, as well as large size, but they are all carefully graded, and nothing is offered which is not creditable to our reputation. You will be pleased when these trees arrive at your place, but better pleased when you see

them in fruit and find that they are true to name. Read our catalogue carefully, and note the prices for various grades of trees, especially those in bargain list.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Hardy Varieties. How to Grow Them.

How easily one can succeed with the Rose. It will grow almost anywhere and under all circumstances. Although it has its likes and dislikes, it will not fail to blossom anywhere. It is easily transplanted and commences to blossom a few weeks after planting. It is true that they give best results if planted in a rich loamy soil. We protect ours during the winter by bending the bushes to the earth and cover up the whole bush with straw litter, or covering the bush with evergreens. Pruning should not be overlooked. Roses will blossom from June to November with management. For an abundance of early blossoms prune the bush immediately spring opens, and for late flowering the bush should be severely pruned after the June flowering. Some growers cut almost the whole of the flowering branches away, leaving young shoots from near the bottom to take their places. An abundance of flowers usually follows this treatment. Those who cut their rose buds before mature, or as soon as the petals fade, have fall flowers freely. All hail to the Rose. It has no rival in grace and beauty. The Rose has ever been and we expect it ever will be the Queen of Flowers. It is popular everywhere and justly so. The varieties such as we offer, are all out-door grown and hardy. These roses are easy of culture.

PRICES OF ROSES, General variety, each 20c.; doz., \$1.75. If allowed our section, each 15c.; doz., \$1.35. Crimson Rambler, 35c.; La France, 30c. By mail, postpaid, smaller plants than if sent by express or freight. All at prices as specified here.

Roses by Mail.—Please note that we make a specialty of small size hardy out door roses by mail, postpaid, at prices offered. These roses are cut back so as to facilitate the mailing, but are cut back only as they should be for best results when planting.

Out Door Grown Roses.—Every rose bush that we send out has been grown out doors and is hardy. They are all dormant; do not expect roses from us with the foliage on like small indoor roses received from florists. These hardy roses as grown by us are the ones to plant in the flower bed or beside the house or along the walks. They need no petting and do not need taking up and storing in cellar in winter. Cover them if you prefer (and we advise it as it insures more blossoms.) Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed

Two Year Bushes Ready for Immediate Effect.—The bushes we send by express or freight are two year old (mostly on their own roots) and bushy that will blossom the first season. The bushes we send by mail are one year strong or two year nice and ninety-nine out of every hundred should blossom the first season planted.

The Climbing Roses, with their mass of blossoms, are beautiful indeed for trellises, fences, etc. No garden should be without two or three.

If you have not Roses in your garden, you have overlooked the queen of flowers, one which will afford you more pleasure than any other named flower.



of choice, hardy, outdoor roses on one side of the lawn or grouped in any desirable location. What will do so much to make a place look more cheerful and home-like?

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—The trees ordered of you were received in good condition. Very truly,

W. S. ASKENE,
Georgia.



ROSEs.—We make a specialty of

GEN. JACQUEMINOT,
COQUETTE DES ALPS,
MADAME PLANTIER,
PAUL NEYRON,
PRAIRIE QUEEN and
BALTIMORE BELLE.

Special offer, 2 each of these six for \$1.35.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—I am well pleased with the trees. Have never received better trees for the money. Thanks for same. Respectfully yours,

FRANK KROLL,
Wisconsin.

A Great Variety of Roses.

Many varieties of Roses differ so little from others that some have trouble in telling one variety from another. All are good, all are pretty, but these we offer are remarkable for the immense size of their bloom, brilliance and variety of color and rich fragrance, and will, we believe, fully satisfy our friends. These varieties are noted as giving satisfaction. These varieties will please you from June to November if well managed. We do not care to offer a long list of varieties but confine ourselves to these.

General Jacqueminot.—The leading rose. Deep, brilliant shaded crimson, with large petals, globular with high center. A well known favorite; one of the best and planted by everyone who plants roses.

Mt. Carmel.—(No mail size.)—Strong grower. Blossoms profusely. Color, dark pink, but very pretty.

Madame J. Lang.—A lovely rose. Color, soft, delicate pink. A rival of La France. Bushes offered are not as large as some others, but very nice and well branched.

Paul Neyron.—On our grounds gives us more blossoms than any other variety except Coquette des Alps. If we could only plant one rose bush, Paul Neyron would be our choice. The blossoms remind one of a cabbage in size. Bright rose color, globular, very showy; the largest rose in cultivation; a vigorous grower.

Anna de Diesbach.—Color carmine, large and fragrant.

Baltimore Belle.—(Climber.)—Pale bluish, very double; one of the best climbers.



GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—The box of trees came to hand in good order, due to your carefulness in packing.

Yours truly,

OTIS A. ROBINSON.



REPRESENTS PAUL NEYRON AND GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, TWO GRAND ROSES.

The Climbing Rose is not surpassed by any flowering climber. The varieties offered are the best and such that will please all, both in bush and blossom.

Prairie Queen.—(Climber)—Bright rose very large and free bloomer; extra fine. Every one should plant this good rose.

Salet Moss.—Clear rose color, double; a perpetual bloomer.

Seven Sisters.—(Climber)—Large clusters of bloom, shaded in dark red. A favorite and planted by the thousand every year.

White Moss.—Pure white. Buds especially pretty.

The Crimson Rambler.

This is our third season of offering this rose. It is a climbing rose of unusual attractions. Very hardy—having withstood 10 degrees below zero without covering. Vigorous in growth—having grown 8 to 10 feet in a season. Produces a profusion of blossoms—having been known to produce 300 blossoms on one shoot. The Crimson Rambler is specially adapted for covering trellises, training to the side of the house, or can be cut back and grown in a bush form.

Extra fine plants of this novel variety, price, each, 35 cts.

For once the nurserymen and florists did not overpraise a novelty, the novelty being the Crimson Rambler. Of six plants which we received last spring, not one was harmed during the winter. The shoots are wonderfully vigorous and stout, and the plants are now in bud, to bloom a week later. The Crimson Rambler has come to stay—there can be no doubt about it.—*Rural New Yorker*.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.;

GENTLEMEN:—I received the trees I ordered. I was expecting that they would be badly damaged on account of being a long time on the road, but they were received in good shape. There were several neighbors present when I unpacked the box of trees. All those present complimented the trees very highly.

JARVIS MOORE,
Kentucky.



Coquette des Alpes.

White, slightly shaded with carmine; strong grower and a great favorite. This variety is very valuable; it continues to give a profusion of blossoms for weeks after general varieties have finished.

Coquette des Blanches.

—Pure white, of fine form.

La Reine.—Glossy rose color; large, free flowering and very hardy.

Magna Charta.—Pink suffused with carmine; full; globular. A fragrant, excellent rose.

PRICES, your selection, 20c. each; \$2 per doz. Our selection, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Madame Plantier.—Pure white. This is

an excellent rose and a free bloomer; very hardy. Madame Plantier is known by many as the cemetery rose. It is a beautiful rose for the cemetery, as it bears a profusion of pure white blossoms and is as hardy as an oak.

John Hopper.—Light, rosy crimson; semi-globular shape, beautiful, early and free blooming.

M. P. Wilder.—A seedling of General Jacq. A great favorite. Flowers well formed. Color cherry carmine. A beautiful rose.

La France.—A Hybrid Tea Rose of exceptional beauty. One of the most constant bloomers, flowering continually all the summer in the open ground. Color silvery rose, changing to silvery pink. A sweet rose indeed.

PRICE of this variety, strong flowering bushes, 30c. each. Price of all other varieties, (except Crimson Rambler) 20c. each, \$2 per 12.



Norway Spruce—Evergreens.

“Evergreens are the backbone, the very essence of lawn and garden ornamentation.”

“The object of landscape gardening is to supplement the work of nature by the art of man, and in the modern methods to do this, the evergreen tribe, or shrubs and trees must come in for their share. The front of a fine country residence could not be made beautiful and attractive without at least a few of these shrubs and trees. Our newly-made dwellings with all of the modern improvements, always look stiff and formal compared with the more ancient looking homes, and this is largely due to the fact that the evergreen trees have only been recently planted, and time has not yet given them size and beauty. Evergreens have not yet reached the height of their popularity, and there is yet to be more of the fashion of grouping conifers in the yard. In planting the evergreens, one should get the trees and shrubs at an age when the transplanting will do them the least injury. *It does not pay to transplant too large trees or shrubs, for the roots, which are injured in moving them, frequently devitalize the trees so that they die.*”—C. S. WALTERS in *American Agriculturist*.

We make a specialty of growing Norway Spruce, the hardy, the best evergreen for the general planter. It is the farmer's and the poor man's Evergreen because it does NOT COST much, because it bears transplanting well, because it looks nice,

because there is no risk to run as there is in buying and setting such evergreens as Junipers, etc. (See next page.)





NORWAY SPRUCE.

nothing else will grow, or in other situations where needed, plant the Norway Spruce. It will add beauty and value to your home and grounds. We make a specialty of Norway Spruce, from 2 to 3 feet high; well shaped for immediate effect, and heavily rooted from being transplanted several times and well cared for.

PRICE of Norway Spruce, large size, selected specimens, 20 cts. each; \$2.20 per 12; another size, 18 to 24 inches, nice, well grown and shaped, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per 12; small size, for hedging, 8 to 15 inches, 10 cts. each; \$1 per 12; \$4 per 100.

Arbor Vitæ.—An old favorite, too well known to need description. Suitable for single bushes or for hedging.

PRICE, 2 ft. 25 cents each.

White Pine. The most ornamental of all our native pines, foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

PRICE, 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

No charge for boxing or packing the small sized Spruce, but the rate for boxing the other sizes will be the same as for fruit trees. (See Order Sheet.)

Hedge Plants.

Norway Spruce.—(Evergreen.)

PRICE, 5 to 8 inches, strong, \$4 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

Osage Orange.

PRICE, strong bushes, 100, 50 cents; 1,000, \$4.

Honey Locust.

PRICE, hardy plants, 100, 75 cts; 1,000 \$6.

Norway Spruce.

The Leading, the Best Evergreen.

Norway Spruce.—This is the most desirable evergreen for all purposes, and it is the most popular. It is extremely hardy. It is desirable for specimens on the lawn, in the front yard, the back yard, or anywhere where an evergreen is desired. It is of rapid growth and pyramidal form. When the tree reaches a height of 15 or 20 feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit which is particularly pleasing. This splendid evergreen is not injured by heavy falls of snow, as the branches bend with the weight and present a beautiful sight. It is also the best evergreen for hedging, more satisfactory in every way than any other hedge plant. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge made of Norway Spruce will in cold States yield double the crop of sound fruit than if left to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Norway Spruce can be allowed to grow to any desired height, or can be kept trimmed down low. There are evidently many who do not realize the value of this grand evergreen for ornamental and practical purposes. Were its value known as it merits, there would not be enough in stock in all the nurseries in the United States to supply the demand. In all bleak places, where

Evergreens for Hedging and Other Hedge Plants.



Norway Spruce as a hedge for windbreak.

A Hedge has a rural and soothing effect in the field that a wire or board fence has not. Hedge plants cost but little and with care in planting and cultivation for a few years, are a most paying investment. What is nicer than a thick hedge, where before an old, broken down unsightly fence offended the sight? Do not plant too near together in the row. Evergreens fill out rapidly and should not be crowded. If set 12 to 15 inches apart and hoed or cultivated it will be surprising how soon they will touch each other. Osage Orange and H. Locust should be planted six inches apart and kept cultivated for a year or two and cut back annually; The outcome of this will be a thickening up of the plants at bottom and eventually a good, thick, stock-resisting fence.

Have you seen a copy of the monthly, *Green's Fruit Grower*? If not, a Postal Card will bring one to you.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



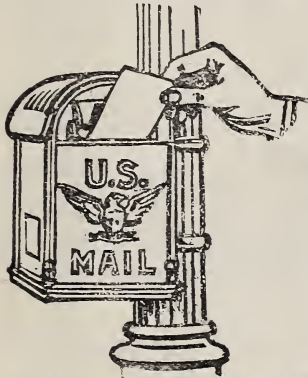
PUTTING UP MAIL ORDERS.



ALL THESE BY MAIL.

ALL BY MAIL POSTPAID.

A BERRY PATCH, A FIELD OF CURRANTS, AND OTHER GOOD FRUITS, ETC.



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF MAILING all varieties of small fruit plants as listed in this Catalogue, and also some trees and shrubbery (see following pages).

Between twenty and twenty-five thousand persons avail themselves of our mailing list annually, and get well served, as our hundreds of unsolicited

letters prove. If you live a long distance from our nursery do not forget that we can serve you just as well as if you lived near by. It is not a question whether we can serve you well by mail or not. The plants are packed by experienced workmen. It is no little matter to get plants ready for the post-office, with the assurance that they are put up safely. Inexperienced hands cannot do it. After the plants are gotten together, the roots must be moistened and covered with damp moss, then rolled up in specially prepared oiled paper to retain the moisture, then again rolled in stiff wrapping paper, and securely tied with stout string. After this the tax (properly addressed) is attached—stamped and forwarded to the post-office at once. Friends in nearby States, perhaps 500 miles distant, sometimes write us inquiring whether plants would reach them safely by mail, and also in the same mail come letters from Idaho, California and Washington, 3,500 miles distant, saying: "Plants received in excellent condition, as fresh as if just taken from the nursery."

If you desire only 6 of any variety offered, the price is just half the price of one dozen. If you desire 50, the price is half the 100 prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Apples in Cold Storage.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman writes us that he has received recently from Chas. A. Green a barrel of Baldwin and a barrel of Spy apples, which came to him from Green's Nursery and Fruit Farm, near Rochester, N. Y., which farm, he says, is no more a myth than are the apples. He considers the apples carefully graded, and of fine quality. We have in cold storage at Rochester over a car-load of apples, mostly Baldwin and a few Spies, for which we expect to receive \$2 per barrel in April, May and June. If any of our patrons want apples, please correspond with us.

Fruit lovers need not go longer without growing it.—Would-be patrons living in distant States and oftentimes many miles from a railroad have no fruit because of the expense incurred by having stock come by express or freight, or trouble in getting same from railroad to them. Again, some of our patrons know that, although receiving stock in excellent condition by express or freight, their experience with railroad charges would deter them from ordering in this way again. The mail business steps in here and removes the difficulty. Every village or settlement has its post-office, no matter how far from a railroad it may be, and everyone who has a garden can have the plants they need.

Small orders by mail.—It does not pay us or the planter to accept orders of less than \$1.00 if to go by express, but we accept and fill 10-cent orders to go by mail. We send large or small orders by mail safely. It is not unusual for us to mail an order that takes several full sized U. S. mail bags to hold it—orders from \$10 to \$25 to go by mail are common, and small orders of 10c. up by the thousand.

Those in distant States should avail themselves of these mail pages. Please remember that we do not recommend you who live in nearby States to order by mail, the railroad will serve you better, as you would get larger stock for the same amount of money. The stock we send by mail in every case will be nice, well rooted and first-class of its size.

These plants will be mailed post-paid at prices attached.

Make all plain.—When you order by mail give your name, post-office, county and State, and say send by mail. Use mail order sheet in this catalogue.

Strawberry plants will be mailed in April and May.—Too late, do we hear some one say? No, it is not too late. Our plants are rarely in good order for shipping before the middle of April, and in the North this is full early for planting, and in the South it is all right. We have best success with plants set in June after the land gets warm. There is no set back if well planted at that time of planting.

Important.—Prof. V. H. Lowe, Entomologist of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., states that he has examined nurseries in the locality of Rochester, N. Y. and that he has found no San Jose Scale in the Rochester district. It is his opinion that this insect will not endure the severe cold of this locality, being a warm climate insect. I have never seen a San Jose scale on our nursery. C. A. GREEN.

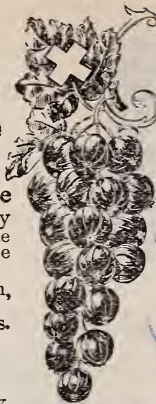
See following pages for full list of trees and plants by mail.



STRAWBERRIES.



RASPBERRIES.



RED CROSS
CURRANT
REDUCED.



GOOSEBERRIES.



BLACKBERRIES.

Trees and Plants. These can be sent by mail. For fear you may overlook this we give a list here of all the stock that we have of mailing size at the date of issue of this Catalogue.

Apples—Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Fameuse, Transcendent Crab and Banana.

Cherries—A variety of the Morello Class. See next page.

Pears—Wilder Early. Standard.

Burbank Japan Plum (on peach).

Peaches—TRIUMPH, Elberta, Crosby, Early Crawford, Hill's Chilli.

Quinces—Orange, Meech's and Angers. Am. Sweet Chestnut, Japan Walnut, Black Walnuts, Buffalo Berry, Juneberry, Rocky Mt. Cherry, Wineberry, Raspberry-Blackberry, all varieties of Grapes, Red Raspberries, Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, and Strawberries as offered in the Catalogue. Asparagus, Horse Radish, Rhubarb, Sage, and the following Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.: Horse Chestnuts, Carolina Poplar, Altheas, Cranberry (tree), Deutzias, Hydrangea, P. G., Honey-suckles, Golden Leaved Elder, Purple Lilac, the new Lilac Lemoine, Spireas, Yucca, Clematis, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Hop roots, Trumpet Flower, Purple Wistaria, Roses, Gladiolus, Norway Spruce Evergreen.

Do not order stock by mail not offered in mail list, please. Note we do not offer dwarf pear trees, but large, medium and small size that can be sent by express or freight.

Says my wife, when she sees a little patch of Loudon Red Raspberry 183 feet by 360 feet, yielding \$357 in berries in a few weeks, and fully \$50 more on the bushes, "Why do not poor people, struggling with debt, plant such things?" True, why don't they? Well, they lack enterprise. They won't plant. But you will, and it will be better for you than if all went into fruit growing.

Show me a man who knows how to produce and sell fine fruit and I will show you a prosperous man. His farm is in no danger of foreclosure. Our city foreman has gone onto a farm of his own, what will he do? He will plant the land to fruit. He has seen our success with berry fields and orchards. He knows what he is about.

The Loudon Red Raspberry is a great attraction. Why? Because it is a marvel in every way. See pages 44 and 45.



Rev. G. Beehive—(rehearsing while en-route cross lots to church)—"Lastly brethren, look out for dem little temptations. Dey's apt to floor yo' quicker den a big one."



Bgt. but—abem!



'Twould be a pity to 'low sctch fine fruit to spile on de trees.

Small Fruits by Mail Postpaid.

Red Raspberries.—LOUDON, (the best new red) price, 10c. each, doz., 75c. MILLER, 10c. each; 75c. per 12. CUTHBERT, 45c. per 12; \$1.75 per 100. For other varieties see page 46.

Black Raspberries. Conrath (new) see page 43, 60c. per 12, NEMAH, 50c. per 12. GREGG and OHIO, 45c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100. Add 10c. to doz. and 50c. to 100 prices to pay postage on varieties not named here. See page 47.

Blackberries.—ELDRADO, (new,) doz., \$1.75. MINNEWASKA, price, doz., 60c.; 100, \$3.50; ERIE, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$3.50; SNYDER, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.75. Other varieties as per catalogue. See pages 49, 57.

Strawberries.—Bismarck (new) see page 54. Price, 75c. per 12; \$3.95 per 100. BRANDYWINE, doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.20. JESSIE, doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.20. MARSHALL, (new) doz., 40c.; 50 for 85c.; 100, \$1.70, all postpaid. There are several more good varieties that can be sent by mail. See page 53, 55. All the varieties offered not named here will be sent by mail, postpaid, at doz. rates, or by the hundred if 20c. is added to hundred price.

Asparagus.—PALMETTO, 30c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, 25c. per 12; \$1.00 per 100.

Horse Radish, 20c. per 12.

Rhubarb (MYATT'S LINNÆUS).—8c. each; 75c. per 12.

Sage.—HOLT'S MAMMOTH, 5c. each; 5jc. per 12.

Gooseberries.—CHAUTAUQUA, price each, 25c., doz., \$3.00; DOWNING, price each, 8c.; doz., 75. Houghton, each, 6c.; doz., 60c. Rooted layers, or what is known as one year by many, 35c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100; INDUSTRY, 2 year bushes, 15c. each; Keepsake, 2 year, 20c. each.

Currants.—FAY'S PROLIFIC, well-rooted plants, price, doz., 70c.; NORTH STAR, well rooted plants, price, each, 8c.; doz., \$1.00. Red Cross. For particulars about this new currant see page 38. Price, 85c. each. CHERRY (red), CHAMPION (black), LEE'S (black), VICTORIA, CHERRY, Red Dutch (red) and WHITE GRAPE, strong, well rooted bushes, 5c. each; 45c. per 12.

Current bushes are desirable for mailing and will stand exposure longer than any other plant.

There is a moral to the accompanying illustrations. Every one who has the opportunity should plant fruit trees and bushes, and have an abundant supply of fruit so that they would not fall into temptation.

We will send by mail postpaid, 6 Loudon Red Raspberry, 6 Conrath Black Raspberry, 6 Bismarck Strawberry, and 2 Red Cross Currants—20 plants in all—all new varieties; all for \$1.50.



APPLES.



CHERRIES.



JUNE-BUDDED PEACHES.



QUINCES.



WILDER EARLY PEAR.

These by Mail, Postpaid.

Peaches.—These June budded peaches as sent out by us have helped wonderfully in building up our mail trade. They are perfect in every way and will be from 12 to 18 inches high. (Do not confound these with dormant budded trees, these should bear fruit the 2nd or 3rd year, at least.) **ELBERTA**, price, 12c.; doz., \$1.20; **CROSBY**, **CRAWFORD EARLY** and **HILL'S CHILL**, price 10c. each; \$1.00 per 12; \$5.50 per 100. **TRIUMPH** (new earliest peach) 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12, all postpaid.

Apples.—Strong trees, heavily rooted. **Ben Davis**, **Red Astrachan**, **Fameuse** and **Transcendent Crab**, price, 10c. each; \$1.10 per 12. A few other good varieties, our selection, price 10c. each. **BANANA**, new (see page 15). Price, 25c. each. All postpaid.

Grapes.—**MOORE'S DIAMOND**, price one year, 12c.; doz., \$1.25. **CONCORD**, 1 yr., each, 4c.; doz., 50c.; **WORDEN**, each, 1 yr., 5c.; doz., 60c.; **GREEN MOUNTAIN**, 25c. each.

These plants all postpaid at prices attached.

Nuts.—**JAPAN WALNUT**, price, each, 20c. **AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT**, price, 5c.; doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50; all postpaid. **BLACK WALNUT**, 10c. each.

Pear Trees.—**WILDER EARLY.**—Standard. (See pages 10 and 11.) Price, 20 cents each.

Plum Trees.—Plum trees generally grow so heavy at one year old that it is impossible to get mailing size trees; but we have **Burbank**, nice trees, on **Peach**, Each, 10c.; doz., \$1.10; all postpaid.

If you desire only 6 of any variety offered the price is just half the price of one dozen. If you desire 50, the price is half the 100 prices.

QUINCES.—**Meech's Prolific**, price each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50. **Orange**, price, 12c.; doz., \$1.20. **Angers**, price, 5c.; doz., 60c.; all postpaid.

SEEDLINGS.—(For budding or grafting.)—**Apple**, No. 1, price, doz., 15c.; 100, \$1.35. No. 2, doz., 12c.; 100, 95c. **Pear**, (*French*), price, doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.75. **Plum**, (*Myrobalan*) price, doz., 20c.; 100, \$1.25. **Cherry** (*Mahaleb*), price, doz., 20c.; 100, \$1.25; all postpaid. **Buffalo Berry**, price, 10c. **Dwarf Juneberry**, price, 10c.

Cherry Trees.—**EARLY RICHMOND**, **MONTMORENCY**, **LARGE ENGLISH MORELLO**, **Ostheim**, **Dyehouse** and **Wragg**, all good Morello varieties for home or market. **Price, each, 15c.** If out of variety you call for, in cherries, we reserve the right to send others named.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., by Mail.

Horse Chestnut, (white), each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Carolina Poplar, each, 20c.; doz., \$2.10.

The Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. The most satisfactory flowering shrub. Blossoms the first year planted, and every year afterward. Very large flowers. Bush very hardy. (See page 63.)

PRICE, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Spireas, Deutzias, Weigelias, a good assortment in various colors (See page 63); all nice plants, each 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Altheas, (*Rose of Sharon*).—All double flowering, White and Pink. (See page 64.)

PRICE, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Tree Cranberry, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Purple Lilac, each, 15c.

New White Lilac, each, 50c.

Golden Leaved Elder.—This is a splendid foliage shrub. (See page 64.)

PRICE, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Flowering and Foliage Vines.

Clematis.—**Jackmanni**, purple 40c.; **Coccinea red**, 30c.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, each, 30c.; doz., \$3.

Virginia Creeper, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Trumpet Flower, each 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Honeysuckle.—each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Wistarias (purple), each, 25c.

Hop Vines, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Yucca. (*Adam's Needle*). A grand evergreen resembling a palm, hardy. Produces splendid flowers. (See page 66.)

PRICE, each, 20c.; doz., \$2.00.

California Privet.—Price, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Ostrich Plume Grass. (*Eulalia*).—Beautiful for ornamentation. (See Page 62.)

PRICE, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.

Striped Grass.—Pretty for borders and bouquets, each 5c.; doz., 30c.

Norway Spruce.—(After April 1st.) The best evergreen.

PRICE, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.10; 100, \$4.50.

(Flowering Bulbs. See page 66.)

Gladiolus. A charming summer flower. Flowering bulbs, each, 4c.; 30c. per 12; \$2.25 per 100.

Tuberose.—Price, each, 5c.; doz., 40c.

Paeonies.—Don't overlook them, each, 20c., doz., \$2.40.

Dahlias. Price, each, 20c. Such that will blossom during season of 1897.

Rose Bushes by Mail.

ALL STRONG OUT DOOR GROWN BUSHES.

These plants are dormant (that is, they are not like the little plants sent out by florists in full leaf that need potting). These roses are ready for immediate transferring to the garden, and should blossom the first summer. Varieties offered are *Coquette des Blanches* (white), *White Bath* (Moss), *Countess Murlinaise* (white moss), *Madame Plautier*, *Madame J. Lang*, *Genl. Jacq.*, *Anna Deisbach*, *Paul Neyron*, *La Reine*, *Baltimore Belle*, *Prairie Queen* and *Seven Sisters*.

PRICES, 15 cents each, postpaid.

La France. Price 25c. each, postpaid.

Crimson Rambler. Price, 35c. each.



PLANT CHERRY TREES AND MAKE MONEY.

Some Good Fruits With Notes.

Do You Like Cherries?

There can be but one answer to the question. What man, woman or child says: "No, thank you," to a dish of ripe cherries? Then, why not have all we want? There's lots of room in the country, and how little work is involved in cherry raising! Few of the older streets in our New England cities but show many cherry trees, and city people, instead of those living upon the farms, revel in this delicious fruit.

Elwood Easley, of Jefferson County, is the best cherry grower around Denver. His crops of cherries this year has reached between 350 and 400 crates which brought him \$3 a crate. He has eighty trees standing on three-fourths of an acre and it will be seen that the income from that patch of ground is good. Recently Mr. Easley put in a six-horse engine and a pump, which pumps water in to irrigate his orchard above the ditch.

Have you seen a copy of the monthly, *Green's Fruit Grower*? If not, a Postal Card will bring one to you.

If You Desire Several Hundred

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, or several thousand small fruit plants, or a large order combining trees and plants, we would be pleased to attach special prices. Don't send small orders for pen prices, but see prices in catalogue.

A New Peach.

The Triumph is a free-stone variety which ripens as early as the Alexander and other clingstones. Charles Downing said that a freestone peach as large, early, handsome and as good in quality as the Alexander would be worth millions of dollars. The Triumph originated with J. D. Husted, of Georgia. See page 27 for description and illustration of this grand peach.

Mr. Carman who has grown the Green Mountain Grape since 1839, writes that the more he sees of it the better he likes it. He pronounces it positively the earliest, and for its season, the best of our White Grapes. The fruit on the Rural Grounds were ripe on the 20th of August this year. The quality is pure and refreshing, the seeds are small, the skin thin, but firm.

NOTE.—We offer a strong vine of this grape as a premium with *Green's Fruit Grower*.

About Some Varieties.

Garden and Forest reported some time since referring to New York market: "Large and bright purple-black Tartarian cherries, from California, cost at retail twenty-five cents a pound, while immense cherries known as *Centennial*, almost equal in size to the apricots now coming from that State, cost forty cents. This showy variety is a California seedling fruited for the first time in 1876. It is of an amber color, freely splashed with dark crimson. Its meaty flesh is remarkably sweet and of excellent flavor, and while the fruit is juicy it has the good market qualities of keeping well and of carrying in good order. See page 7.

Below selected from Mr. Stephens' report before the Nebraska Horticultural Society: "*In varieties the Early Richmond easily leads all others.* The quality of Late Richmond is good, but it fails in productiveness. In place of this the large Montmorency is recommended, with the Ostheim and English Morello. The latter, however, like all late cherries, is less desirable, owing to its longer ripening period and consequent greater injury from birds. The Russian varieties seem to be open to the same objection, and, in addition, are lighter yielders. They are harder in tree and bud, however, and may prove valuable for the northwestern part of the State." See page 5.

PRICES OF EARLY RICHMOND.—We have an immense stock of this cherry, and offer first-class trees as follows; 2 year old, 4 to 5 feet, 8 cents each; 12 for 80 cents; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.75 and a heavier grade, extra fine, 5 to 6 feet, 15 cents each; 12 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$10.00. All 2 year old trees, first-class.

We know of no better opportunity of making money than to plant rows of Richmond cherry trees along the roadside or along the line fences, and yet the trees will do even better if planted in regular orchard form and the ground kept well cultivated.

It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

C. A. GREEN.

PRICE LIST AND INDEX OF CATALOGUE.

SPRING, 1897.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHERRIES.—For description of varieties, culture, etc., see pages 1-8.

General Varieties. MORELLO OR SOUR. Early Richmond, Large English			
Morello, Dyehouse, May Duke, Montmorency, Olivet, Ostheim.	each.	doz.	100
1st class, 2 years old, 5 ft. up	12c	\$1 20	\$ 8 00
Extra size, large 2 years old	15c	1 50	10 00
BIGARREAU OR SWEET VARIETIES —Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Windsor.			
1st class, 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft	20c	2 00	15 00
2 years old, extra size	25c	2 50	18 00
Centennial, 1st class trees, 2 years			
25c	2 50		
ONE YEAR CHERRY TREES. Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Windsor, Yellow Spanish,			
1st class ONE YEAR TREES, 5 to 7 ft	12c	1 25	10 00
Centennial, 1 year, 5 to 7 ft	18c	1 80	
Mezel, (Great Bigarreau) 5 to 7 ft	30c	3 00	
Rocky Mountain Cherry, 15 to 20 inches high	20c	1 50	
Cherry Seedlings (see page 26) \$1.00 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.			

PEARS.—(Standard Trees.)—For descriptions, culture, etc., see pages 9-14.

General varieties, Anjou, B.de, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Louise, Bonne, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence.			
1st class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 ft	18c	1 80	11 00
Extra size, 2 to 3 years old, 6 to 7 ft	25c	2 00	16 00
WILDER EARLY, 1st class, 5 to 6 ft., (see pages 10, 11)	20c	2 00	15 00
Extra large size	25c	2 50	18 00
ADDITIONAL VARIETIES. Tyson, Lawson or Comet, Manning's Elizabeth, Buffum, Howell, Fitzwater, Garber, Josephine, Mt. Vernon...			
Idaho, 1st Class 5 to 6 ft.	30c	3 00	
Extra size trees, large	20c	2 00	15 00
25c	2 50		18 00
Vermont Beauty, 1st Class, 5 to 6 ft.	25c	2 50	
Extra size trees	30c	3 00	
Koonce, 1 year strong, 4 to 5 ft	25c	2 50	
Bartlett—Seckel, (Extra large, 5c extra)	20c	2 00	
BEURRE BOSQ, LINCOLN CORELESS, LUCY DUKE, LINCOLN (NEW) WINTER NELLIS.			
35c	4 00		

PEARS Dwarf. See page 9.

General Varieties, 1st Class, 3 to 4 ft. trees			
12c	\$1 25	\$ 9 00	
Extra size, large	15c	1 50	11 00
<i>Note that we offer dwarfs in all general varieties named, (see standard trees above) except Sheldon—but in additional and special varieties, only when so specified.</i>			
Wilder Early, 1st class, 3 to 4 ft.	20c	\$2 00	\$15 00
Extra size, large	25c	2 50	18 00
VERMONT BEAUTY, 1st Class trees.	25c	2 50	
IDAHO 1st Class, 3 to 4 ft.	15c	1 50	12 00
Extra size, large		2 00	
Pear Seedlings, 20c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1000.			

APPLES—For Descriptions, Culture, etc. see pages 15—18.

General Varieties, Astrachan, Baldwin, Bellflower, Ben Davis, Duchesse, Fameuse, Golden Russett, Greening R. I., Grimes' Golden, King, Maiden's Blush, N. Spy, Pound Sweet, Roxbury Russett, Seek-No-Further, Talman Sweet, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.			
1st Class trees, 2 to 3 yrs. old, 5 to 6 ft	12c	\$1 20	\$ 9 00
1st Class trees, Extra size, 6 to 7 ft	15c	1 50	11 00
Additional Varieties, (see pages 16, 17, 18, from 5 to 5 cents higher in price.)			
American Blush, (see page 15) 1st Class large trees	25c	2 50	
Banana, new, (see page 18) 1st Class trees, 2 yrs. old.	25c	2 50	
Extra size, large	30c	3 00	
Fanny, (see page 16) 1st Class 2 yrs trees	25c	2 50	
Extra size, large	30c	3 50	
Lord Nelson, 1st Class trees	20c	2 25	
GLORIA MUNDI, 1st Class trees	35c	3 50	

CRAB APPLES.—See page 16.

1st Class trees, 5 to 6 ft., Transcendent, Whitney	12c	1 20	10 00
Extra size, large	15c	1 50	12 00

GRAFTED APPLE ROOTS. APPLE SEEDLINGS.—See page 18.

Leading Varieties —Whole root grafts.—Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchesse, King, N. Spy, R. I. Greening, Transcendent Crab, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.....	100	1000
	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
American Blush, Banana, Fanny, Lord Nelson, all especially valuable.	doz.	100
All Grafted Roots Postpaid AT DOZEN RATES. ADD 50 CENTS PER HUNDRED, IF HUNDRED LOTS ARE NEEDED BY MAIL.	30	\$ 2 00
Apple Seedlings , 1st size.....	100	1000
2nd size.....	\$ 85	\$ 6 00
	70	5 00

PLUMS. For descriptions, culture, etc., see pages 19–25.

General Varieties .—Bradshaw, German Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Reine Claude, Saratoga, Shippers' Pride, Pond's Seedling, Prunus Simoni, Yellow Egg.			
1st Class, 2 yrs. trees, 5 to 6 ft. (on plum roots)	each.	doz.	100
Extra size, large, 6 to 7 ft	18c	\$1 80	\$12 00
Additional Varieties , Coe's Golden, Geull, Shropshire Damson, Fellemburg, Moore's Arctic, Niagara, Spaulding, Wild Goose.	20c	2 25	15 00
1st Class, 5 to 6 ft. trees	25c	2 50	15 00
Extra size, 6 to 7 ft	30c	3 00	20 00
Japan Varieties —Burbank, Satsuma.			
1st Class trees	20c	2 00	15 00
Extra size, large	25c	2 50	20 00
Abundance (Japan) 4 to 5 ft. trees	15c	1 50	11 00
5 to 6 ft. trees	20c	2 00	15 00
Extra size, large	25c	2 50	18 00
Red June (Japan) 4 to 5 ft. trees	50c	5 00	
Willard (Japan) 4 to 5 ft. trees	25c	2 50	
York State Prune (see page 22).			
1st class 5 to 6 ft. trees	35c	3 75	
Extra size, large	50c	5 00	
Small size, nice, 4 ft. up	18c	1 80	
Hale (Japan) new, see page 24.....		\$1 00	
Plum Seedlings . \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.			

PEACHES.—For descriptions of varieties, culture, etc., see pages 27–29.

General varieties . Early Crawford, Hill's Chili, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump.			
1st class trees, 3 to 4 ft	each.	doz.	100
Extra size, 4 to 5 ft	12c	\$1 25	\$ 8 00
Additional Varieties (see page 29).....	18c	1 60	10 00
Elberta , 1st class, 3 to 4 ft	15c	1 50	
EXTRA SIZE, 4 to 5 ft. or more	18c	1 50	12 00
JUNEBUDD , Elberta, 12 to 30 inches	25c	2 00	15 00
Triumph (see page 28) 1st class trees.....	10c	1 00	7 50
Smaller size trees.....	35c	3 50	
Junebudded trees of Triumph	25c	2 50	
Other Junebuds, Crawford Early, Hill's Chili, Crosbey. See page 28....	25c	2 50	
	8c	85	5 00

QUINCES.—For descriptions of varieties, culture, etc., see pages 30, 31.

Alaska , Strong branched trees	50c	5 00	
Orange , 1st class, 3 to 4 ft. trees	20c	2 00	13 50
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	25c	2 50	18 00
Small size, 2 to 3 feet	12c	1 00	9 00
Anjers Quince Stocks . \$1.50 per 100; \$11.00 per 1000.			

APRICOTS.—(See Page 31.)

Harris , 1st class trees	35c	3 50	
Improved Russian , 1st class trees	25c	2 50	

NUT TREES.—See page 32.

American Sweet Chestnut , nice 3 to 4 ft. trees	20c	2 00	12 00
Small size		50	4 00
HAZELNUTS (called Filberts by many), strong bushes.....	15c	1 50	
Japan Walnut , (Seibold's) 3 to 4 ft. trees	25c	2 50	
Black Walnut , 4 to 5 ft. trees	20c	2 00	

MULBERRIES.—See page 35.

Hicks (Everbearing) 4 to 5 ft. trees	25c	2 50	
Russian , 5 to 6 ft. trees.....	25c	1 20	

PRINCIPAL ILLUSTRATIONS: Eight cars of Nursery Stock, see 2nd page of cover. Rochester office, etc., page 2. Wilder Early Pears, pages 10 and 11. Photographs of Std. pears, page 12; of Dwarf pears, page 14. Of apple trees, page 17. Fanny Apple, page 16. Orchard of Lombard, etc., page 23. Where to buy trees, pages 25 and 27. Triumph Peach, page 28. Red Cross Currant, page 38. English Gooseberries, pages 41 and 42. Loudon Red Raspberries, pages 43, 44, 57. Conrath Raspberry, page 48. Bismarck Strawberry, page 54. The Browns made happy, page 56. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, page 59. Carolina Poplar, page 60.

SUNDRY INTERESTING PAGES AND VALUABLE FRUITS.

See pages noted.

Coupon. Good for 25 cents. See page 3.

The Red Cross Currant. What others say of it. Page 38.

The Loudon Red Raspberry. Reports from different points in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin and New York, also Canada. See page 45.

Tree Cranberry (see page 31) strong bushes, 2 ft	15c	\$1 25
" Extra size fruiting bushes.....	20c	2 00
DWARF Juneberry, see page 31.....	10c	1 00
BUFFALO Berry, see page 31	10c	1 00
Persimmons (see page 35) 2 to 3 ft.	35c	3 50
" Extra large size	50c	5 00

Bargain List of Surplus Stock.—See 2nd page of cover.

GRAPES.—For descriptions, culture, etc., see pages 33, 34.

	each.	doz.	100.
Concord, Strong 2 yr. vines.....	6c	\$ 60	\$ 4 00
Diamond.....	15c	1 50	10 00
Green Mountain.....	25c	2 50	
NIAGARA.....	8c	75	5 00
Worben.....	10c	75	5 00
Additional Varieties—Adrian, Brighton, Delaware, Pocklington, Moore's			
Early, Moyer, strong 2 year vines.....	12c	1 30	6 00
Eaton, strong 2 year vines.....	15c	1 50	

CURRENTS.—See pages 36-39.

		doz.	100.	1000.
General Varieties —Cherry, Victoria, Lee's, Champion, White Grape, Nice 1 yr. or No. 2, 2 yr.		35c	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 year bushes No. 1	each.	50c	3 50	30 00
Fay's Prolific 3 yr. No. 1		8c	0 00	45 00
2 yr. No. 2 or No. 1, 1 yr		6c	4 00	35 00
N. Star 2 yr. No. 1		10c	1 00	
" 1 yr. No. 1		8c	75c	4 00
RED CROSS No. 1 plants, heavy 1 year, or good 2 yr.		35c	3 50	

GOOSEBERRIES.—See pages 40=42.

Downing, 2 yr. No. 1.....		60	5 00
2 yr. No. 2.....		50	4 00
Chautauqua, 2 yr., No. 1.....	25c	2 50	
Industry, 2 yr., No. 1.....	15c	1 50	10 00
Keepsake, 2 yr., No. 1.....	20c	2 00	
Houghton, 2 yr., No. 1.....		50	4 00
rooted layers.....		1 50	10 00

RASPBERRIES (Red) see pages 43-48.

Cuthbert		35c	1 25	9 00
LOUDON, see pages 44, 45.....	10c	75c	5 00	45 00
Shaffer's Colossal.....		35c	1 25	10 00
Thompson's Early		35c	1 00	
Royal Church		50c	3 00	
Miller.....		75c	4 00	
Raspberries (Black) see pages 47, 48.				
Gregg		35c	1 00	9 00
Ohio		35c	1 00	8 00
NEMAHA		40c	1 50	12 00
Palmer.....		35c	1 50	10 00
Conrath (new)		50c	2 50	20 00
Kansas		40c	1 75	
Raspberry-Blackberry.....	25c	2 50		
Japan Wineberry.....	10c	75c		

BLACKBERRIES.—See pages 49=51.

Eldorado.....	75c	5 00
Snyder.....	35c	1 25
Minnewaska.....	50c	2 50
Taylor.....	40c	1 35
Erie.....	50c	2 50
Agawam.....	50c	2 00
Lucretia Dewberry.....	40c	1 50
		12 00

STRAWBERRIES.—See pages 53-55.

Bismarck (see page 54).....	75c	3 75	
Jessie.....	25c	60	5 00
Brandywine.....	35c	1 00	
Marshall.....	35c	1 00	
PRINCESS.....	25c	75	6 00
Wm. Belt.....	50c	2 00	
Additional varieties (see page 53 for list and prices).			

GARDEN ROOTS.—See page 52.

ASPARAGUS, PALMETTO, 2 yr.....		30c	1 00	6 00
" CONOVER'S 2 yr.....		25c	75	5 00
RHUBARB (Myatt's Linnaeus).....	8c	65c	4 00	30 00
HORSE RADISH.....		20c	60	4 00
SAGE, (Holt's Mammoth).....	5c	50c	3 00	
Potatoes and Seeds, see page 58.				

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.—See pages 59-62.

	each.	doz.		each.	doz.
Ash, Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 ft.....	40c	\$4 00	Linden, American (Basswood) 8 ft. trees.....	50c	\$5 00
" Oak Leaved Mt., 5 ft.....	40c	4 50	Maples, NORWAY MAPLE, 4 1/2 to 6 ft., 25c. each, \$3 per 12; 8 to 10 ft. trees	60c	5 00
Beech, Purple, 2 to 3 ft. trees.....	50c	5 00	Sugar Maple, Soft Maple, 8 ft. trees	35c	4 00
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping (see page 59), 6 to 8 ft. trees, 25c. each, 6 to 7 ft.....	35c	4 00	Poplar, Carolina Poplar (see page 60)	50c	5 00
Catalpa, 4 to 5 ft. trees, 25c. each, 6 to 7 ft.....	40c	4 00	Lombardy Poplar, large trees.....	25c	2 50
Chestnut, Horse Chestnut, 4 to 5 ft. trees.....	40c	4 00	Prunus Pissardi, nice trees, 20c. each, extra fine.....	40c	4 00
Chestnut, Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 ft. trees.....	50c	5 00	Thorns, red and white, flowering double.....	35c	4 00
Elm, American, 6 to 10 ft. trees.....	50c	5 00	Willow, Kilmarnock Willow.....		

FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE SHRUBS.—See pages 63-65.

	each.	doz.		each.	doz.
ALTHEA, 3 colors, dbl. flowers, 1 to 2 ft.....	10c	\$1 00	Hydrangea, P. G., nice flowering size bushes, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; mail size, 15c. each; large size	25c	\$2 50
ALTHEA, 3 colors, dbl. flowers, 2 ft.....	15c	1 50	JAPAN QUINCE.....	25c	2 50
BERBERRY, Purple leaved, extra fine	10c	1 00	LILACS, 3 to 4 ft., purple, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.50; white, each, 35c., doz., \$3.50; Persian.....	35c	
CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 2 ft., 10c.; 3 to 4 ft.....	15c	1 50	LILAC LEMOINE (new).....	50c	
Cranberry, Tree Cranberry, small, 10c.; doz., \$1.00; med., 15c.; doz., \$1.50; large.....	25c	2 00	RED LEAVED PLUM (This can be pruned in Shrub form).....	20c	2 00
DEUTZIAS, Gracillis and Crenata.....	10c	1 00	SNOWBALL (Common).....	10c	2 00
ELDER, Golden leaved, strong plants	25c	2 50	" Lantana.....	20c	1 00
Eulalia—Ostrich Plumes, strong plants.....	10c	1 00	Spireas, Billardi, Collosa Rosea, large.....	10c	1 00
FORSYTHIA, Golden Bell, 3 to 4 ft.,..	25c	2 50	SPIREAS, Bunalda, strong plants...	15c	1 50
FRINGE (Purple Fringe), 3 to 4 ft.,..	15c	1 50	SUMACH, Cut leaved.....	25c	2 50
HONEYSUCKLE (tree).....	20c	2 00	Yucca, Filamentosa, large flowering plant.....	25c	2 50

FLOWERING BULBS.—See page 66.

	each.	doz.		doz.	100
Dahlias, Assorted colors.....	15c	\$1 50	TUBEROSES.....	35c	\$3 00
Gladiolus, Mixed colors, good assortment.....	30c	2 00	Pæonies, Three rich colors.....	20c	2 00

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING VINES.—See pages 67-68.

	each.	doz.		each.	doz.
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, Extra strong.....	30c	\$3 00	HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET.....	25c	\$2 00
Clematis Jackmanni, Purple.....	40c	4 00	TRUMPET FLOWER.....	10c	1 00
" Coccinea Red.....	35c	3 00	VIRGINIA CREEPER.....	15c	1 50
HONEYSUCKLE.....	15c	1 50	WISTARIAS, Purple.....	25c	2 50

EVERGREENS.—See pages 71-72.

	each.	doz.		each.	doz.
ARBOR VITAE, 2 ft.	25c	\$2 50	Norway Spruce, Transplanted, nice, 15 to 24, by Exp. or Fgt.....	15c	\$1 50
BALSAM FIR, 2 to 3 ft.....	35c	3 50	Norway Spruce, Transplanted, large, 2 to 3 ft., by Exp. or Fgt.....	20c	2 00
Norway Spruce, mail size, 8 to 16 inch each.....	5c	55	WHITE PINE, 2 ft.....	25c	2 00

HEDGE PLANTS. See page 72.

	100	1000		100	1000
HONEY LOCUST, strong.....	75c	\$6 00	OSAGE ORANGE, strong.....	50c	\$4 00
NORWAY SPRUCE, 8 to 16 inches.....	\$4 00	20 00			

ROSES. For full list of varieties see pages 69-71.

	each.	doz.	100		each.	doz.	100
General List. Coquette des Alps, Gen. Jacq., Madame Plantier, Prairie Queen, Paul Neyron and others, purchasers' select'n	20c	\$2 00	\$15 00	Our selection.....	15c	\$1 50	\$10 00
				Crimson Rambler (new).....	35c	3 50	
				La France.....	30c	2 75	

Distance apart for planting trees and plants and number needed to the acre, see page 23.

The place to buy trees, illustrated, see page 25, 27. Green's Fruit Grower, monthly, page 58.

Affidavits regarding our nurseries, see page 35. All by Mail, see pages 73-75.

Trees and plants by mail, pages 73-75.

HOW TO ORDER, When to Order, How to send Money, and other information valuable to those expecting to order, see 3rd page of cover.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ORDER SHEET.

Parties in ordering, will oblige us by using this sheet, being careful to fill the spaces correctly. Before writing out the order please see advice on ordering on 2d page of cover. See other side for mail order sheet.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Name,	P. O. Order, \$
Post Office,	Draft, - -
County,	Cash, - -
State,	Total, \$

Be sure to give the name of Express Office if desired by Express ; or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post Office Address too.

Express Office, Freight Station,

Express Co., Railroad,

[illegible]

 See Other Side for Mail Order Sheet.

BOXING EXTRA on trees; plants packed free. On small orders containing one or more trees add 25c. for packing; on orders of 50 to 75 trees add 1c. per tree; on orders of 75 to 100 trees add 75c. On orders of 250 trees, \$1.25; on 500 trees \$2.50 and 1000 trees \$5.00, and on lesser or greater numbers in proportion. This to cover cost of bale or boxes. All packed and delivered to our railroad free.

MAIL ORDER SHEET.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.—Please send by mail to address given as below.

Name, _____ P. O. Order, \$ _____

Post Office, _____ Stamps, - - _____

County, _____ Cash, - - _____

State, _____ Total, \$ _____

See Other Side for Express or Freight Order Sheet.

[illegible]

DON'T MISTAKE. This is the order sheet to use when you desire plants, etc., by Mail. (See page 73 for list.) If you desire plants and trees by Express or Freight, see other side.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HOW TO ORDER.

Important Advice to Those Ordering of Us.

Early Ordering is Advisable.—Nothing is gained by deferring it until the season is advanced; on the other hand, much is often gained by ordering early.

Our Spring Shipping Season opens April 1st (or earlier some seasons) but we ship by express and mail to Southern States before that date if orders are received early. As we are located well north we also ship later in the season than many nurseries, our packing season often extending until June 1st.

Use Order Sheet found in this catalogue.

How to Send Money.—Send payment by Money Order on Rochester, N. Y., Registered Letter, Draft, or Express Money Order. Money can be sent by all express companies as follows: \$20 or less, 10 cents; \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; \$30 to \$40, 15 cents, etc. Specie or bills are carried at the same rate. Always enclose Money Order or other remittance in same letter with order. Never send your individual check. Stamps may be sent for orders of less than \$1.

Give Plain Shipping Directions.—State positively when ordering how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. Station and your post-office too. If by mail, your post-office only. Do not forget postage. If you desire shipped by a special route, specify this also.

You Send Money With Order.—Payment should accompany the order; but if not with the order, payment must be sent in before shipment. This is the ordinary rule of nurserymen, and is a reasonable one. We have been 20 years building up our business, and are known to the public. We prefer taking a liberal course with low prices to doing a credit business, assured that it is the better for both parties. We have permission to refer you to Flower City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., as to our business standing. Also to the books of Dun's Commercial Reports. We own 200 acre nursery farm and 15 acre Rochester place.

C. O. D. Shipments.—We will ship C. O. D. only when the amount of the order would more than cover the express charges, and when one-quarter of the amount of the bill is sent us before shipment. C. O. D. shipments *must be made by express*. Oftentimes the stock would go safely by freight, therefore it is best to pay before shipment and thus save extra express charges. Don't send in an order without payment, part or whole, and without explanation.

Stock True to Name.—Everything is carefully and distinctly labeled. We would discharge a packer if he should mislabel a tree or vine. We feel that our reputation is at stake, and use the greatest care in properly labeling and recording. Orchards and vineyards all over the continent testify to our correctness in this regard. But if, in case of a mistake, which may possibly be made in a busy season, we guarantee with each order as follows: We sell our stock and warrant it true to name with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the stock with others that are true, but are not liable for damages other than herein named.

If Anything is Wrong and you feel justified in complaining, complaint should be sent **AT ONCE** on receipt of stock. Complaints sent in two weeks or more after receipt of stock cannot have our consideration, for reasons that must be apparent. Complain at once or not at all.

About Railroad Charges.—In all cases the receiver pays the express or freight charge. Many write us asking what the amount of charge would be. We cannot tell. All we can say is that the charges on Nursery Stock is one-fifth less than on other merchandise and that whether it was paid at our end or the receiver's end the amount would be the same. Your railroad agent could help you out in the question.

In Writing Us.—Always give *Name, Post-office, County and State*, with full particulars and reference to previous correspondence, or orders, if any. *Scores write us every season forgetting to do this.* Please don't forget this! Some forget to sign their names or give post-office or State. Make all orders plain.

BOXING CHARGED ON TREES—Plants Packed Free.—On all small orders containing one or more trees, add 25c. to amount of the order.

On an order of 50 to 75 trees add 1c. per tree; on 75 to 100 trees, add 75c.; on 250 trees, add \$1.25; on 500 trees add \$2.50, and on 1,000 trees add \$5.00, and for less or greater number in proportion. No charge for packing plants or delivering any stock to the Railroad.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

CHATAUQUA GOOSEBERRY
25^{CTS} each

ABUNDANCE
PLUM
10[¢] to 25[¢] each

LODON
RED RASPBERRY

\$1.00 for 12 and
\$4.00 for 50 plants.

